Three Sections 28 Pages

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The FRONT PAGE

A Clarion Voice from the Maritimes

One of the ablest and most thoughtful of the thousands of articles evoked by the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, was that of W. E. Maclellan, LL.D., of Halifax, in "The Dalhousie Review". The Maritime Provinces have in many quarters been depicted as the "Cinderella of Confederation", and a year ago when this summer's national celebration was proposed, certain factionists actually suggested that on July 1st, 1927, every citizen in that part of Canada wear a band of black crepe on his sleeve as a protest against Confederation. It is the more gratifying therefore, to find in "The Dalhousie Review's" commentary words which not only represent the most enlightened thought of far Eastern Canada, but are an inspiration for all Canadians. Such frank acknowledgment that despite certain disappointments Confederation has been a boon to the Maritimes as it has to the rest of Canada cannot but be deeply approved by SATURDAY NIGHT, which for years has been the constant friend of Maritime progress and development, and has in the past pointed out the danger of lop-sided official sympathies, that in stressing the importance of the West, have overlooked the claims of the Atlantic communities.

Dr. Maclellan does not exaggerate the situation in the sixties when he says that to the Colonial office in London, the North American Colonies were "Nothing more" than a "primrose by the river's brim". To some British statesmen indeed they were a "nuisance" which they regretted had not been ceded to the United States in 1783. Confederation altered that attitude within 25 years, and must be regarded as a most fortunate escape for all the Colonies, because the alternative in 1867 was piecemeal annexation to the United States,—an alternative to which the British Government was apparently indifferent. The Fathers of Confederation, thinks Dr. Maclellan, must have been painfully aware of this and the wisdom and fervor with which they sought a solution of their own has been not merely justified but applauded by posterity. "From the physically and morally disjointed group of provinces, which they succeeded with great difficulty in welding together politically, has developed the second greatest British state," he points out.

The veteran publicist refuses to find fault with the Fathers of Confederation for failing to make provision for whatever the future might reveal, but lays his finger on what has become a chronic and more or less justifiable grievance in the Maritimes, namely the loss in recent years of their original representation in the House of Commons in contrast with Quebec, which is assured 65 members for all time. "With due precaution it could easily have been avoided by an enactment that the representation of none of the provinces should ever fall below the number originally determined," he says. "If Quebec had 65 counties, Nova Scotia had 18, and New Brunswick 15, they were as fully entitled to a perpetual representative for each of these counties as was Quebec to one for each of her 65 counties. That was undoubtedly the expectation and intention of the framers of the constitution of the Dominion, but they failed to express it. Disappointment and discontent have been the consequence. These feelings have become embittered as the new Western provinces, with their special opportunities and privileges, have attained larger representation in the Dominion parliament than the two original provinces named, although they were not in existence in 1867, and bore few or none of the burdens of their own earlier development which fell so heavily on the first constituent provinces. There can be no reasonable doubt that a wrong not foreseen or intended by the negotiators of Confederation has thus been done to the Maritime Provinces. Should it not now be rectified by the generous free will of the completed Dominion?"

Few Canadians will regard this suggestion as other than reasonable. All would like to see the Maritime provinces so advance in prosperity and population, within the next few years as to automatically recover their original representation, but it is not safe to bank on this. Certainly there should be no further decrease in their Commons membership, whatever the decennial census brings forth. A precedent already exists in special treatment given Prince Edward Island, which possesses four members despite the fact that her population does not call for so large a representation. It must also be remembered that the increase in population in Quebec, which has acted as a lever in reducing the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has been largely due to the growth of the City of Montreal. Rural populations have increased it is true, but so they have in the two Maritime provinces that figured in the original compact, yet the latter communities find themselves declining in political power with each electoral re-distribution. There can be no permanent content so long as this process continues.

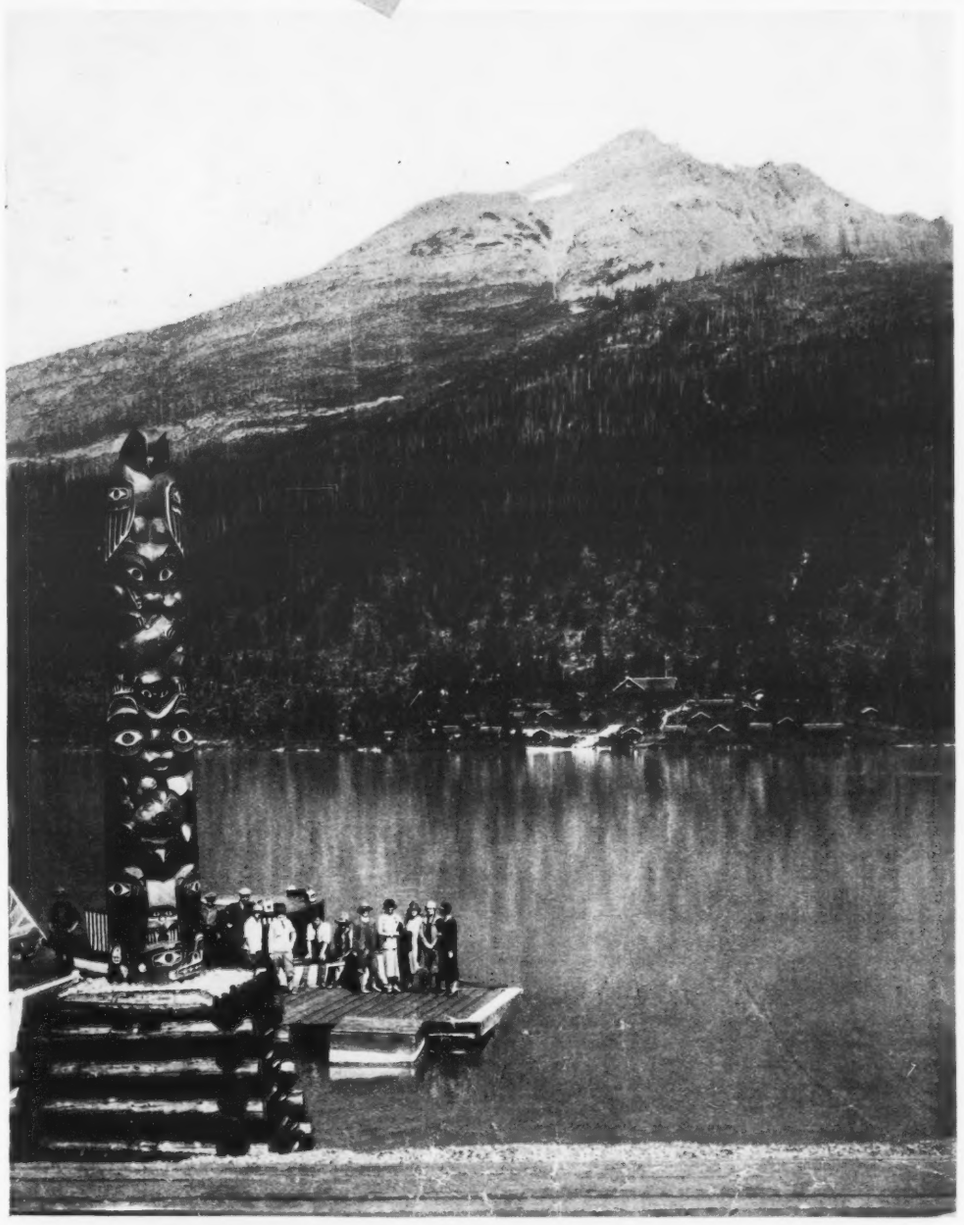
Federation a Boon to All Sections

Dr. Maclellan alludes to a fact frequently pointed out in SATURDAY NIGHT, which many in Central and Western Canada are apt to overlook, when he says that there is room for indefinite growth in the Maritime Provinces whose natural resources are vast, varied and readily accessible. When this journal expressed regret that the Duncan Commission did not feel itself empowered to go into the vital matters of agricultural education and development, the manufacture of fish products, the unquestionable suitability of the Maritimes as a field for British immigration, critics alleged that this journal was an "enemy" of the Maritimes; as preposterous a lie as was ever coined in malice. It is surely important to the whole country that the section of Canada which lies closest to the heart of the Empire should progress along many lines instead of two or three.

It is encouraging to find this Halifax thinker presenting comparisons to prove that the Maritimes, like all parts of Canada, have gained much from Confederation. "It would," he says, "be sheer folly in the face of the evidence of our own eyes and of our historical knowledge, to ask if Confederation was a wise or an unwise proceeding,—if it has been a success or a failure." In 1867 the future held out no hope for such detached and individually disjointed independent settlements save annexation. Each province maintained tariffs against the other with an abundance of red tape and exactions. There was no effective means of co-operation, and communications were meagre and difficult. A journey from St. John or Halifax to Liverpool was usually quicker and safer than one from either city to Montreal or even Quebec. The foreign trade of the four original provinces of the Dominion was almost exclusively in natural products. There was a considerable ship-building industry in the Maritimes, but very soon after 1867 it had fallen off owing to the substitution of iron for wood in naval construction. Years before Confederation the Maritimes had ceased to feed themselves, because the weevil fly had destroyed wheat growing and farmers were scarcely providing a fair living for themselves. All Canada suffered a good deal of depression from various causes during the first decade of the Dominion, but gradually better times came to every section, through the growth of means of communications, courageously undertaken, which rendered possible a vast subsequent development. "Only those," says Dr. Maclellan, "who are old enough to remember somewhat clearly the first of July, 1867, can properly realize the wonderful progress which Canada has made not merely *since* but *because* of Confederation." In the Maritimes there was no railway in Prince Edward Island, none in New Brunswick, and only a few miles of rails in Nova Scotia; the highways in all three were deplorable. Now each of the provinces is lined with railways which bring all parts of them into close contact with each other, with the sea and with the outer world. They are thus almost completely equipped for indefinite expansion. The same is equally true of the West where in 1867 only a handful of whites existed between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast, and of Northern Ontario barely twenty years ago an unscratched wilderness. Of the original cities which carried Confederation all have increased in prosperity, civilization and population. Montreal with its 90,000 odd in 1867 was squalid and unkempt. Toronto with half that number was just beginning to be made attractive. Halifax with 25,000, (a third of its present population) was a more dejected and sorry-looking city than its population of to-day could easily imagine or believe, and no railway came nearer to it than three miles. St. John was both unattractive and isolated. Ottawa was a collection of semi-shanties. Charlottetown was perhaps the most attractive of the cities of the young Dominion, and its attractions remain.

Dr. Maclellan sagely asks: "Was a more promising political child (than Confederation) ever begotten or conceived, or one which displayed more healthy vitality or more sturdy development? Let all due credit, then, be given now and hereafter to the Fathers of Confederation. Let their errors of haste or of environment be overlooked, and their achievement stand in lasting and ever grateful remembrance.....All blemishes can be removed, all defects rectified. It would be an unpardonable crime if the national structure raised by them were ever allowed to be undermined or to fall into decay."

It is with profound enthusiasm that Canadians must regard a deliverance so optimistic, especially as coming from the centre where Confederation has been most severely criticized, and the sinister word, "secession" occasionally appears. They come from a native of the Maritimes past his seventieth year and long identified with the Liberal party and give assurances that the seaboard provinces like the rest of Canada, are girding up their loins to go forward in the cause of national progress and unity.



PRIMITIVE ART AND PRIMAL NATURE

A view of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Camp in the Rockies at Wapta, B.C., with an unusually large type of totem-pole in the foreground.

Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

Montreal Police Union Difficulty

The City Council of Montreal decided, some time ago, to compel Federal Police Union No. 2 of Montreal to cease its activities. It was claimed, on behalf of the Union, that the Council was acting *ultra vires* in taking this line, but, on the matter being taken before the Supreme Court of Canada, that tribunal upheld the Council's right to act as it had acted. And now the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed a petition for leave to appeal the Supreme Court's judgment.

There is indignation in Trade Union circles in Montreal at this development. Mr. J. T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, says that, instead of refusing leave to appeal, the Judicial Committee should have heard the case on its merits. Like so many losers of legal battles, he then proceeds to heave the customary half a brick at that tribunal. "It is such an action as this," he declares, "that causes some mistrust in certain circles of the Dominion regarding the Privy Council." Now, Mr. Foster himself is not of the chuckle-headed, rough-neck type that, by dint of brazen effrontery, too often pushes itself into the high places of organized Labor, to the discredit of the vast body of orderly, sensible citizens that constitute the great majority of its rank and file. All too often, with organized Labor, it is the froth that comes to the top—just as is the case with beer! The British House of Commons, for example, affords a striking illustration of how it is possible for half a dozen rowdies, with lungs of leather, to bring into disrepute the cause they are supposed to uphold. But Mr. Foster is not of that calibre. He is a man of moderation and good sense, but, in this matter of the Montreal Police Union, he appears to have donned blinkers.

To our mind—as to that of the Montreal Council and, we believe, of thinking Canadian citizens anywhere—the objections to a police force forming a Trade Union, in affiliation wth other Trade Unions are both manifest and manifold. It requires no bewildering perspicacity to discern some, at least, of the public dangers involved in the occupancy of such a position by a police force—the probable amenability, for instance, to the insidious doctrine of the "sympathetic strike" in conjunction with other Unions outside their own organization, and possibly, outside their own country. It is all very well for Mr. Foster to contend that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which issued its charter to the Montreal Police Union, and the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, with which it is also affiliated, are, both of them, purely legislative in Canada, and that affiliation with either, or both, carries with it no strike menace of the kind we have just mentioned. He may be sincere enough in this contention, but we are not sure that his theory would be borne out in practice. Union permeation and penetration are subtle things, and this is just the sort of case in which the giving of an inch would be all too likely to be followed by the taking of an ell.

The functions of a police force are unique. On it rests the duty of preserving social order—of seeing that the peace is kept, of guarding society from the criminal and of facilitating the running of the machinery of normal civil life. The complete confidence of the public at large is a pre-requisite to the due performance of so responsible and onerous a duty, and in that complete confidence lies the real strength of a police force. But such confidence would be accorded in only very half-hearted sort, if the public were in constant apprehension that the police force might go out on strike, or resign in a body, at any moment. The Montreal Council has adopted a wise attitude on this question. Now that its attitude has received ultimate legal sanction—for, despite Mr. Foster's dark hints as to further steps to be taken in the matter by organized Labor, the end of legal methods of upsetting the Supreme Court's judgment has been reached—the best thing any still recalcitrant members of the force can do is to loyally fall into line with it. There is no objection in the world to policemen forming an association for their mutual benefit in the way of provision for sickness and old age and so on, or for the promotion of sport among members of the force, or for any similar purpose. We can quite understand the desire of Trades' Unionists to rope in members of the police force into their movement—they could scarcely fail to find it convenient, in the highest degree, at a time of civil commotion such as sometimes accompanies strikes, to know that they had the police force on their side. But, so far as the police themselves are concerned, any such affiliations would inevitably result in the entire loss of the public confidence they at present possess, and are wholly inconsistent with the fine traditions of impartial public service that obtain among the police of all the autonomous countries of the Empire.

Conserve Manitoba's Resources

Surely Canada has reached a stage in national development where greater care should be exercised by public men in Ottawa and in the various provinces to protect valuable resources against private exploiters and schemers, whose only interest is personal gain. Dear knows, sufficient of this sort of thing has been put over in the past to enable present-day statesmen to profit by experience. Between fires and political manipulation Canada has lost natural assets of inestimable public value.

Recently much alarmist space has been given in the Manitoba press to the possibility of private parties securing control of one of the most valuable power sites on the Nelson river, under the claim that some paper manufacturing company plans to erect a pulp mill in Northern Manitoba—though nothing very definite has been disclosed on that point. As a matter of fact it appears that the federal government actually had granted an option on that property to interested individuals some time ago. The time limit was about to expire, and it was only at this late date that public concern began to exercise itself. One of the most illuminating features is that one of the names most prominently mentioned, was equally prominent with the "On-to-the-Bay" Association not long ago. It seems that some of these people were not so altruistic after all,—in behalf of Western Canada.

Both Judge Robson and Major Taylor, leaders of two political parties in Manitoba, have expressed themselves as strongly opposed to such valuable resources passing into the hands of private individuals,—not yet willing to put all their cards on the table. The Liberal leader would wisely reserve such power sites for future public service, having in mind a project similar to the Ontario hydro electric plant. The Farmer party leaders seem to have divided opinions, with no settled policy, as usual. Ordinary common sense and average political prescience are about all that is required in dealing with a problem so essential to the future general welfare of Manitoba. Considering the meagre information that has been given the public, it is rather remarkable that even an option on a power site should have been granted the promoters by the Ottawa Government.

It is also time that less recklessness was displayed in the granting of extensive and valuable timber limits to pulp and paper companies, particularly in the younger provinces, where definite data is not yet available. There was much criticism in Manitoba recently over what savored of overly generous rights to one company. That main favorable argument was that government officials were none too familiar with what amount of timber actually existed, so it might be well to err on the safe side for a pioneer manufacturer. But that does not say much for business efficiency at Ottawa.

Ticket Gouging on Broadway

An unenviable condition of affairs in the sale of theatre tickets on Broadway has been revealed as the result of a Federal investigation into the activities of the theatrical ticket agencies whose custom is to buy blocks of tickets in advance of performances and re-sell them to the public at a charge of fifty cents or more. According to the Federal tax law, these agencies must pay a tax of fifty per cent. on all amounts received for the tickets in excess of fifty cents over the established or box-office price. In addition it is required that the name of the agency as well as the amount it is charging be written or printed in ink on the back of the ticket sold. The inquiry was instituted over two months ago when the Government received information that thirteen of the agencies were neglecting to report their excess profits in the income tax returns. To date a number of the agencies have been indicted and several found guilty of fraud.

It was not, however, the "cooking" of income tax returns by the agencies that startled Broadway so much as the cynical revelation that a number of the theatrical producers were working hand in glove with the speculators. The lid was removed from the pot when Mr. Hammerstein, a prominent producer, voluntarily appeared before the grand jury and accused certain theatre owners, particularly the Ziegfeld-Erlanger interests, of taking a dollar a ticket profit from the speculator. This brought a vehement denial and threat of libel action from Mr. Ziegfeld, but Mr. Leonard E. Bergman, gen-

eral manager of the Erlanger enterprises, frankly admitted when called to the stand that the agencies, in addition to paying the established price for an allotment of tickets, paid to the box office men or to the officials direct," "anything else that they might wish to pay as a gratuity, gift or concession." Mr. Bergman confessed that the amounts he himself received equalled and frequently exceeded his salary of $350 per week. And it had already been disclosed that many of the box office employees often doubled their yearly salaries in this fashion. It was intimated, further, that the same system employed by the Erlanger interests was practised by all the other leading Broadway theatres, although it was assumed in some cases that the producers themselves were ignorant of what was going on in their box-offices.

As every dollar of graft paid to the theatre employees by the agencies is later gouged out of the public by the agencies, the state of affairs cannot be considered as other than highly reprehensible. When Mr. Tuttle demanded the reason why such an important business should be so honeycombed with graft and deceit, Mr. Bergman replied: "Because 75 per cent. of the public won't go to the box-office for their tickets, but go to the agencies and speculators because they get the best seats there."

There is no doubt that the public is responsible to a large extent for the growth of the agencies. Neither the busy New Yorker nor the visitor who would rather spend the time surveying the city from the Woolworth Tower are eager to stand in line for a long period at the box-offices when they can get tickets more easily and conveniently at the agencies. And as the power of the agencies grew, the theatrical producers, originally antagonistic, finally recognized them as a factor in the theatrical system and it became the custom for the theatre manager to call in representatives of the speculators from four to eight weeks in advance of the opening performance and allot seats, which generally comprise the first fourteen rows of the orchestra, equally to all the agencies. That is, in theory. But the investigation has shown that the agencies who were most generous in the matter of "gifts or concessions" got the choicest seats.

Already there is talk of remedying this unpleasant situation. The theatrical producers, alarmed at the effect the disclosures may have on public opinion, are discussing the creation of a central ticket agency, such as obtains in England, where tickets are sold by the theatres and the agencies at the same standard price and the evils of "scalping" are practically unknown. Mr. Arthur Hammerstein, who is sponsoring the project, has the backing of most of the producers with the exception of Mr. Ziegfeld, Mr. Erlanger, and Mr. Charles H. Dillingham who regard the proposal as one doomed to failure.

Montreal's Mayor and Royalty

The Prince of Wales, his brother, Prince George, and Britain's Prime Minister were given a truly Royal welcome to Montreal. Nothing had been left undone to make the occasion a success. Mayor Mederic Martin had thrown himself into the preparations for the Royal visit with enthusiasm and he is not the man to do things by halves. He himself was there "with bells on", that is to say in the gorgeous purple robes of office, cape of sable and gold chain. For Mayor Martin thinks a tremendous lot of the Prince of Wales, who on the occasion of his last visit before this to Montreal, paid him very special attention, and thereby "grappled him to his soul with hoops of steel". His Worship can be something of the demagogue at times—at any rate, it is very largely the case that what he says goes, in Montreal—but that he is not insensible of the "Divinity that doth hedge a King" (and presumably, in some degree, princess) is shown by the urbanity evoked by H. R. H.'s tact.

A very remarkable man is Mayor Martin. No other city in Canada can show anything like him. It can be no ordinary qualities that have raised him from a working cigar-maker to the practically perpetual occupancy of the Mayoral chair of the largest city in Canada, to membership of the Legislative Council of the Province and to fellowship with Princes. Many analyses of the qualities that have raised him to his seemingly permanent position of popularity and influence have been attempted, but none seems to have hit the precise psychological spot. After all, it is difficult to explain the unique. Of course, it may be said that he is a "good mixer"—where he chooses. But other cities—Toronto, to wit—have known a "good mixer" in the Mayoral chair. Then, too, he has any amount of *ecrire* and *esprit*—the French equivalents of "zip" and "pep" and "get-up". Still, other Mayors, richly endowed with these priceless gifts, have not been unknown. But he has something else that makes him *sui generis*—in a class all his own; though as to what that something is,—well whatever it is, it usually enables him to get his own way; for the very general view that it is both safer and less exciting to travel with his *coterie* than to collide with it is not altogether devoid of foundation in solid fact. But in his desire to outdo if possible, all previous tributes to the British royal family, he obviously had his city with him.

'Bootlegging' Migrants Into U. S.

According to reliable information given SATURDAY NIGHT it looks as if a far-reaching system of "bootlegging" foreigners into the United States has been organized. The result is that good public money is being wasted on a preferred class of agrarian foreigners, brought to Canada at considerable expense as prospective farm settlers. But it seems this is mere subterfuge. Their main and fixed ambition is to use the Canadian policy as a means of later getting across the line into the United States. It is doubtful if even the Dominion Government or railway companies have knowledge of the game being played.

The official ring behind these ramifications appears to be well organized on an international basis. Young Slavs, Poles, Austrians and Germans, it seems, are familiar with a certain organization in their own country which is in a position to give them necessary information about whom to see and where to go when they land in Canada. A fixed fee is charged, and in some cases possibly a commission, either abroad or in this country. Once reaching their destination in Western Canada other members of the ring are consulted and arrangements made for the next move towards a fixed destination.

One of the favorite avenues is to arrange to be taken east on cattle trains. It does not seem difficult to manage this through some one on the inside. Once in Toronto, Montreal or other eastern cities, another step in the circuitous movement is followed out, and it is not long before Canada's prized new settler is smuggled into the United States in some mysterious way at an advantageous point. Our information is that this sort of thing is going on all the time and has reached serious proportions. It is an amazing situation, which should be checked up carefully by the federal authorities.

THE PRINCES AT MONTREAL
At the left is Prince George and at the right the Prince of Wales chatting with Senator W. L. McDougald, who was their host at a magnificent Gargen Party in Montreal.

High Lights of Imperial Visit

Three Significant Episodes in the Official Ceremonies at Canada's Capital

By E. C. Buchanan

TWO features of the visit of the heir to the Throne and the Prime Minister of Great Britain will remain long in the memory of Ottawa. One was the beautifully simple and solemn ceremony of the dedication of the Altar in the Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower to the sacred and everlasting memory of the sixty thousand Canadians who threw the torch from failing hands to those they saved by their deaths in the fields of France and Flanders. The other was the paying of a nation's and an empire's loving and grateful tribute to the memory of a great Canadian at the unveiling of the bronze statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Parliament Hill.

Nothing could have been more expressive of the nation's reverence for her dead of the War or more eloquent of the spirit and significance of their sacrifice than the magnificently modest ceremony of the Altar. The Memorial Chamber is to enshrine for all time the glory of Canada's heroes and heroines and bear witness to their country's remembrance. The very rock of the shrine silently echoes their deeds of valor—the stone from the land of France they helped to save, sent by the French nation, that forms the walls and vaulted ceiling; the stone of the floor from the battlefields of Belgium where they gave all they had to give. In the centre of this sanctuary to which the light enters softly through stained memorial windows whose designs are symbolic of the call to arms, the country's remembrance, and the peace, stands the Altar of stone given by Great Britain. On the Altar rests the great Book of Remembrance in which is to be recorded the roll of Canada's sixty thousand war dead.

"In the name of the people of Canada I set apart the Altar of this chamber to receive and hold for ever the Book of Remembrance to the glory of those whose names are written therein that they may live for all generations," pronounced the Prince of Wales, and withdrew the Union Jack, revealing the inscription: "My marks and scars I carry with me to be a witness for me that I have fought His battles who will now be my Rewarder. So he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side". The bugles sounded the Last Post, the flag dipped, and the muskets clattered as the living comrades of the dead in the guard of honor presented arms. Then the tribute of silence, broken by the carillon:

Oh Valiant Hearts, who to your glory came
Through dust of conflict and through battle-flame;
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,
Your memory hallowed in the Land you loved.

Proudly you gathered, rank on rank to war,
As who had heard God's message from afar;
All you had hoped for, all you had, you gave
To save Mankind—yourselves you scorned to save.

Splendid you passed, the great surrender made,
Into the light that nevermore shall fade;
Deep your contentment in that blest abode,
Who wait the last clear trumpet-call of God.

No anti-climax of oratory. A word of explanation from the Premier of Canada. A message from the Motherland through Mr. Stanley Baldwin quoting Socrates as he lifted the cup of death: "And so we go our ways, I to die and you to live and which is better God alone knows". "God Save the King", and then the tower singing "Land of Hope and Glory".

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THE fullness of affection and respect in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier was held by his fellow countrymen and in which his memory is preserved was reflected with a close approach to perfection by those who spoke of him at the unveiling of his statue, which faces the sunrise on the eastern slope of Parliament Hill, hard by the Eastern Gate through which he passed almost daily during his nearly half a century in parliament. The hearts of the people who knew him were given expression in the words of those who stood with him and those who faced against him in the political struggles of his life time. Political friend and political foe joined in doing him homage at the foot of his monument and their sincerity and depth of feeling gave to their tributes such beauty and nobility as are but rarely achieved even by men of practised eloquence. His principal foeman for eighteen years, Sir Robert Borden, knew him well, and his brief words were moving in their simple token of admiration, concluding: "His profound faith in the high destiny of Canada never faltered for a moment. The years of his premiership were attended with many events and developments of the gravest importance, and with questions of exceptional difficulty. All these he approached with keen sense of public duty; and when the storm of war burst upon the Empire in 1914 he gave to the administration of the day his unstinted support in making Canada's effort worthy of the cause and of our country. To me the House of Commons was never the same after his gracious presence moved no more among us. Without distinction of race or party his countrymen hold him in happy memory and accord him a final fame that shall overbear reluctant time."

It may be that Mr. Mackenzie King's tribute to Laurier will live as his finest public utterance, so admirably did he estimate the life and qualities of his great predecessor. His final word picture must affect most those who knew Laurier best: "To me there is something deeply impressive in this bronze figure standing where it is. I have watched little children play about its base. How Sir Wilfrid would have loved that. I have seen men and women of all walks of life come in the quiet of evening to pay it reverence. Today, it is given unto Princes to do it honor. There is something, however, even more impressive than all this. It is what is left when 'the captains and the kings depart'. It is what future generations will see, when we who knew him shall have passed away, and others gather where we today are assembled. It is the old man, with his bare head and white hair, standing alone, fighting for the right as God gave him to see the right."

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A third feature of the visit which contributed to make it memorable was Premier Baldwin's address on the condition of England to the Ottawa Canadian Club. No more valuable address has been delivered in Ottawa in many a day nor has the English language been more gracefully or effectively employed. It was a distinguished and conspicuous contribution to the diamond jubilee observances, a living picture of the greatness of England, of England rising doggedly and fearlessly above the difficulties that encompass her and which strangers are too prone to think beyond her capacity to surmount. A chord, it was, on the heart-strings of Canadians, stirring their pride in their kinship with the "land of hope and glory". By the same token it was a demonstration of the greatness of Stanley Baldwin. One has heard this man who so suddenly emerged out of comparative obscurity to become Prime Minister of England described as dull, uninspired, lacking in sagacity. Those who have so described him must have taken too seriously his own estimate of his gifts. Or perhaps they made the mistake of measuring his worth only by the more apparent brilliance of hereditary statesmen like the Chamberlains, the Churchills, the Cecils, or by the spectacular cleverness of the Lloyd Georges. Mr. Baldwin may not have all the arts of oratory and all the finesse that is so generally associated with English public men, but one has only to hear him speak as he spoke to the Canadian Club on the condition of England to know that he is anything but dull and wanting in sagacity. His message is that of a man who measures up to his high and responsible position, and whose guidance of England is not likely to cause her to falter. Nor does the tradition of eloquence on the part of British public men suffer in his keeping. Unadorned by flowery phrase, the simple, chaste English he employs becomes in places almost poetic. He is a great advertisement for England. Certainly no visitor to Ottawa in recent years has made a more profound impression.

THE PRINCE'S ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales coming down the gangplank from the S.S. Empress of Australia on the morning of July 30th.

A Present From the Emden

MR. FRANK H. SHAW tells of Captain Muller, of the Emden, a good story in his lively volume of reminiscences "Knocking Around", published by Messrs. Cassells. "Muller was the Galahad of the German Navy. He was also a humorist of an exceptional sort. Holding up one considerable ship, he boarded her, and in her master recognized an old acquaintance. He saluted him cordially. "According to orders I ought to pitch you all overboard and sink the ship," he said, "but I won't do it. She's mine, though—I give her to your wife as a present from Muller of *Emden*. I don't know whether such a gift holds good in law."

Baffin Land

By J. E. Middleton

The Canadian Government Expedition to the Arctic archipelago sailed from Sydney by S. S. Beothic on July 16th, with some distinguished passengers.

I WOULD not pick on Baffin Land
For my too brief vacation.
The wind, I hear, is far from bland
And blows without cessation.
The bathing in the neighborhood
Is not to be considered good
Save for a polar bear
With long, white hair.

And yet this summer I could stand
The climate bold and bumptious,
The company in Baffin Land
Will be exceeding scrumptious,
For Doctor Banting sails to-day
From Sydney on the northward way,
And Painter Jackson, too.
Good boys! Hooroo!!

Their hammocks are already slung
Upon the staunch *Beothic;*
The anchor chantey has been sung,
The air begins to go thick.
(There is some fog, I understand,
Upon the Banks of Newfoundland)
And now eight bells have struck.
Good bye! Good luck!

Will Fred declaim on Insulin
Or diabetic fainting?
Will Aleck rave about the sin
Of Academic painting?
Nay sirs! They'll let such things alone
And talk like men of flesh and bone;
Forget their mutual glories
And tell good stories.

Ah, could I be in Baffin Land
To see that ship arrive,
And give a warm and welcome hand
—'Twere good to be alive.
I never dreamed that I could know
Such envy of the Esquimaux
Or of the polar bear
With long, white hair.

STANLEY BALDWIN ARRIVES AT QUEBEC
The Prime Minister of Great Britain coming down the gangplank from S.S. Empress of Australia on the morning of July 30th.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

When Rome Rejoiced

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir,—I was greatly interested in your article on the "Battle of the Boyne." I believe it is a well-authenticated historical fact that the city of Rome was illuminated by order of the Pope when the news reached him of William the Third's victory.

Yours, etc.,
The Rectory, Wolfville, N.S. R. F. DIXON.

More About Mary

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir—Excuse me please, but here is another version of "Mary's Little Lamb":

Mary had a little goat
Its fleece as black as jet,
And everywhere that Mary went
That goat went too, you bet.

It followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule,
It made the children laugh and play
To see a goat at school.

The teacher therefore turned it out,
But it lingered near
Upon the grass it played about
'Till that man he did appear.

The goat he ran to meet that man
He ran his level best.
He met him at the back you know
Just down below the vest.

That man he turned a somersault,
The goat stood on his head,
And Mary laughed herself so sick
She had to go to bed.

I do not know if you have this version, but thought you might add it to your collection. There is no paper to compare with SATURDAY NIGHT.

M. E. NORRIS.

Oshawa, August, 1927.

One of the resplendents of the musical-show world was invited to a midnight party recently, we are told, and, after making a blazing and effectively tardy entrance was greeted heartily by another lady of the stage whose enthusiasm took an unexpected classical turn.

"My dear," she exclaimed, "you remind me tonight of an old Venetian tapestry."

"Yes?" said the glorified one. "Well, you don't look like any chicken yourself, dearie."

THE HOME OF

"SATURDAY NIGHT"

"The Paper Worth While"

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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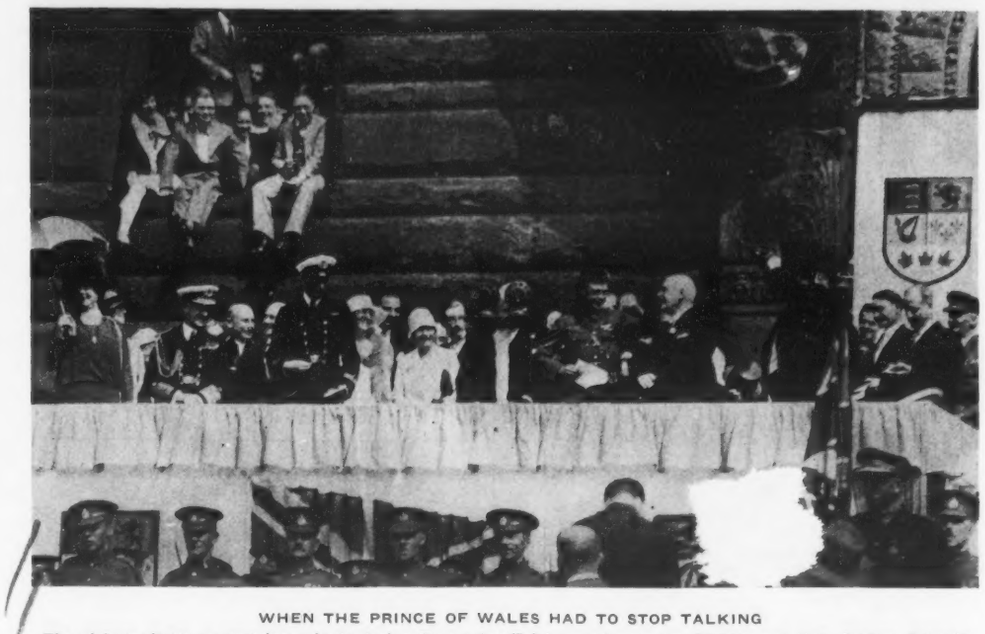


WHEN THE PRINCE OF WALES HAD TO STOP TALKING

The picture shows an amusing episode during Toronto's official reception to the Princes and Hon. Stanley Baldwin, on the morning of August 6th. Midway in the Prince's reply the great bell of the City Hall tower, immediately above, commenced to boom out the hour of noon. The Prince strove to raise his voice above the din, but presently laughed and gave up. The picture shows Mayor Foster laughing also. The taller youth, in naval uniform, is Prince George; Britain's Prime Minister is at right, raising his silk hat; and Mrs. Baldwin is at the extreme left.

Dedication of the Peace Bridge

By Hal Frank

THE dedication of the International Peace Bridge at Buffalo last Sunday afternoon was a particularly impressive ceremony. Rarely has as distinguished a list of notables come together in such a fashion on American soil: the heir to the British throne, the Prince of Wales, and his brother, Prince George; the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Stanley Baldwin; the vice-president of the United States, Charles G. Dawes; the Secretary of State of the United States, Frank B. Kellogg; the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King; the Premier of Ontario, Hon. Howard Ferguson; the Governor of the State of New York, Alfred E. Smith; the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross; Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States; Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian minister to Washington, and Wm. Phillips, American Minister to Ottawa. In addition, there were three representatives of the clergy: Rabbi Fink who delivered the invocation with appealing eloquence; the Rev. Charles D. Broughton who led in the Lord's Prayer, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Turner who pronounced the benediction.

While the occasion was the official recognition of the international bridge as a memorial to the hundred years of peace between the United States and Canada as part of the British Empire, and the speakers dwelt briefly but with felicity on the significance of the event, the interest of the tens of thousands of spectators was naturally centred on the visitors themselves. The Americans were eager to view the Prince of Wales and all eyes were focused on him, but two recent political happenings also lent piquancy to the appearance of Stanley Baldwin, Charles G. Dawes and Governor Alfred Smith on the same platform. The political happenings referred to were the recent debacle of the naval disarmament conference and the announced intention of President Coolidge that he did not choose to run for office a third term.

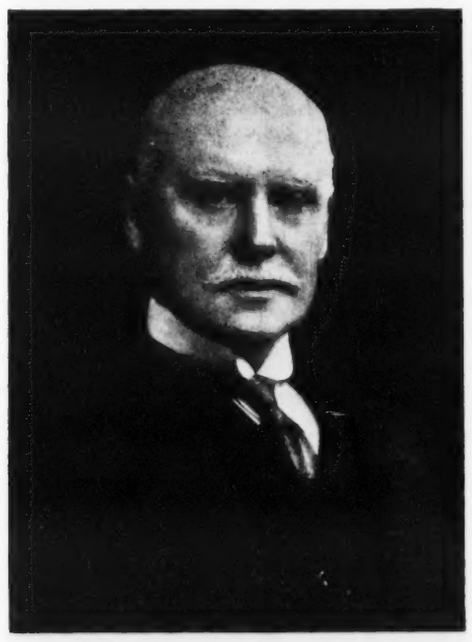
There was expectancy that Baldwin and Dawes would deliver the official opinions of their respective governments on the naval question, and while the expectancy was not wholly fulfilled, the speakers did make reference to the conference in somewhat general terms. Mr. Baldwin only by inference, saying: "I wish that the path to international peace were as smooth and straight as this great highway. Unhappily to that goal of our desire there is as yet no royal road. Problems have arisen and will arise; nations have varied and will vary as to how they should be served. Only recently we have had an instance of this. We have had to differ for the moment, but we know in our hearts this does not affect our friendship."

Mr. Dawes was more direct, in keeping, perhaps, with his reputation. The vice-president of the United States is as typical a type of American as the prime minister of Great Britain is a type of Englishman. In appearance he would never be suspected of possessing the explosive temperament that has given him the name of "Hell-and-Maria" Dawes. He is sandy-complexioned, mild-mannered rather than otherwise, and dresses with extreme nonchalance. But he speaks vigorously and with a strong American accent. With regard to Geneva, he stated that the public must not consider the conference had failed. If it had resulted in nothing else it had served to educate the people on the special naval needs of each country. The principle of equality in naval strength established at the Washington conference had not been disturbed. It was the working out of the details that was the subject of debate, and he believed that the conference would result only in a stronger demand on the part of the world that discussion continue until a fair agreement had been reached. He stated, characteristically: "The British want to build light cruisers that the United States does not need; the United States wants to build heavy cruisers that Great Britain does not need. Let us hope that this will never end in both countries building ships that neither of them need!"

Several American newspaper editors professed to see in Dawes' outspoken declaration a signal of his entrance into the presidential race, but it is likely that the words he uttered were with the full cognizance and approval of Mr. Coolidge who called the conference in the first place.

Governor Al. Smith, who will likely be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, spoke with exceeding brevity, merely confining his remarks to a happily worded welcome to the royal party. His popularity with the crowd, however, is undoubted. He looks just like his pictures and speaks with an unmistakable New York accent.

Brevity characterized all the speeches for which the assembled crowds were not unthankful. The Prince of Wales spoke easily and well, confining himself to sentiments concerning the opening of the bridge. Premier King and Premier Ferguson delivered themselves with fine effect and made a deep impression on the audience, Mr. King explaining to the Americans the significance of the growth of Canada to the status of a nation within the British Empire and of the cordial accord between Canada and the United States, while Mr. Ferguson scored a hit by brazenly parading the charms of Ontario as a centre of investment and good citizenship and inviting the Americans to cross the bridge and see for themselves.



NEWFOUNDLANDER IS LORD MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL.

Councillor F. C. Bowring, now serving his second year of office, is a Newfoundlander by birth and has long been well known in Liverpool shipping circles. He carried through the scheme for voluntary assessment of firms and individuals in Liverpool to assist the hospitals of that city, and has given £10,000 towards increasing the size of the Walker Art Gallery.

Training Mental Traffic Cops

THE thoroughfares of thought are becoming as congested as the streets of our larger cities. Therefore, the trained librarian is a sort of mental traffic cop.

Of making many books (certainly as yet) there is no end: and much reading is a weariness to the flesh—partly because there is so much to read—so much that is well worth reading—and so little time to read it. And it is so difficult to choose that which is most worth reading.

The midnight oil no longer burns; because writing has become so remunerative that the writer can afford to hire a stenographer (or is "amenuensis" a more dignified and appropriate term?) to turn out more books more efficiently. Possibly, if books were harder to make, we should have fewer and better books.

Day and night, highly modern printing presses pour out a somewhat turgid flood of books, periodicals, pamphlets, newspapers—a flood, an overwhelming flood, a steadily increasing flood—which contains very much that is of the highest value, very much that is essential to the individual who wishes to maintain an intelligent interest in the development of the race, and to the professional or business man who must make decisions on the basis of facts which are available only through this flood of printing. Therefore, the rapidly increasing importance of the librarian both in commercial and community life.

The librarian is, as it were, a specialized angler in this flood of printed matter—an angler trained to capture that which is of value to his or her employers and to place it at their disposal the moment they require it for profit or pleasure.

This needs training in mind and method. The librarian must know not only books, but must know how to supply books and other printed matter to satisfy the mentalities he or she serves. These mentalities may be those of children who need guidance in the mental development, students who need assistance in their studies, adults who look to reading for recreation and education in their leisure and for information in their business or profession.

The more printing there is, the greater the need of the librarian to make it available—and the greater the need for adequate training for librarians. Therefore, the establishment this year of a permanent school of library science, giving a one-year course of training at McGill University is a step forward—and a great step forward—towards placing at the service of Canadians a corps of persons adequately equipped to make the right printed matter available to the person who needs it at the moment when it is required.

The Passing Show

Various speakers at the dedication of the International Peace bridge expressed the hope that it would not only be a material but also a spiritual bridge. Unfortunately, the verdict of one of the radio announcers who reported the proceedings is that with custom houses on both sides of the bridge, it will be practically impossible for the Americans to bring anything back with them.

*

Statesmen make so many mistakes that one sighs to think what wonderful weathermen they would have made.

*

Archaic expression: "But she can cook, son!"

*

Jewellery valued at $10,000 was found on a vacant seat in a Montreal street-car and was identified as having been stolen last June.

However, the astonishing thing is not the discovery of the jewellery but the fact of a vacant seat in a Montreal street-car.

*

Mother: "I'm afraid Johnny's going with a girl."

Father: "How do you know?"

Mother: "I found a package of cigarettes in his pocket."

*

Statistics show that the Protestant Churches in the United States lost 500,000 members last year.

And it may also be taken for granted that golf-clubs increased their membership by that amount.

Something will sooner or later have to be done about the thing. Probably the erection of chapels on the greens.

*

Posing as a deacon, a colored man gained entrance to a Chicago home and stole $4.

It is presumed, of course, that he stepped out of character when he stole the $4.

*

Modern knowledge suggests that love is blind because of too much moonshine.

*

Never send an angry letter. Unburden your feelings on paper as much as you like and then either burn the letter or give it to your husband to post.

*

Friend Jones has solved the problem neatly. He has fitted the back seat of his motor with a dummy wheel, brake and horn; so that whenever the wife accompanies him now he is able to drive with some degree of quiet.

*

"That fellow has one thing to his credit."

"Yes?"

"He never sends picture post-cards from a summer resort."

*

In an attempt to kiss a girl in a row-boat, William Pontius of Michigan, upset the boat and was arrested.

Pontius was no pilot.

*

There are six letters in virtue and nowadays they can only be found, alas, in the dead letter office.

*

STATIC

"Johnny, why is the back seat of a runabout called the 'rumble' seat?"

"Because mother sits there and tells father how to drive the car."

*

The probable cause of the failure of the Geneva naval conference was that the delegates did not play enough golf.

*

VANITY

The chief reason, however, why society resents a suicide is because it is no compliment.

*

"Words fail me," sighed his wife, as she threw the dictionary and missed.

*

The poise of the weatherman is one of the most admirable things in the world. Day after day he forecasts what the weather will be on the morrow. And time and again the weather turns out to be exactly the opposite of what was predicted. But the weatherman is unperturbed. His attitude is maintained as that of one who knows that his work has been done nobly and well. That the weather is not so reliable is none of his concern.

Hal Frank

Appearance—

With the present day modes, only the finest hosiery is permissible in the wardrobe of the well dressed woman.

Monarch Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery combines to a remarkable degree the desirable qualities of fine appearance and long service.

Sheer silken beauty—retained to the last wash.

MONARCH Silk HOSIERY

With the guaranteed double Ladder Stop.

MONARCH-KNIT

Instinct vs. Science

It is stated that it requires six to ten minutes to analyze the human breath.

JAMES OBEDIAH WATKINSON rang up his wife to say,
He'd have his dinner at the club, he'd had a busy day.
He had to work that evening and would not be home till late.
It might be seven-thirty or a trifle after eight.

James Obediah had a friend convivially inclined,
A bachelor, a roust-about of low uncultured mind.
James really meant to work that night until he met this friend.
They had a little bite to eat and a drink of "Special Blend".

They took one "snort" then eight or nine, and then had "just one more";
As James lurched up the garden path the clock was striking four.
His wife was sitting up for him, the house was still as death,
In just about two seconds she had analyzed his breath.

A minimum six minutes with a maximum of ten
They claim to be required by the scientific men
To analyze the human breath; we say they take too long;
A woman sniffs, says "Liquor James"—and she's very seldom wrong.

Toronto. Roger B. Priestman.

NEW PORTRAIT OF HIS HOLINESS

A painting on mosaic of Pope Pius XI by the celebrated Italian painter, Rudolfo Vilani. It has been hung in the famous Papal Portrait Gallery in the Cathedral of St. Paul, Rome.

MUNICIPAL MUSIC PAVILION AT HASTINGS, ENGLAND

English towns and cities have long since taken the lead in municipal encouragement of music. The above institution, recently completed at a cost of one hundred thousand pounds, is the finest of its kind in the South of England, and was officially opened by the Prince of Wales.

"Glory to Dollard"

What the Twenty-Fourth of May Means to the French Canadian

By George Pearson

"YES, it is going to be very fine weather, that is sure," and the captain of that more than stout ship, the ferry "Georges Fortuna", built like a box-car and plying across La Rivière Ottawa close to the Ontario border between Pointe Fortune and Carillon. It was May the twenty-fourth, celebrated with gusto in Carillon in the Province of Quebec, not because of the late Queen Victoria, but in commemoration of Dollard des Ormeaux and his sixteen companions who in 1660 left the young colony of Ville Marie, now Montreal, to meet at the Long Sault Rapids at Carillon the thousand Iroquois who were advancing on the war-path with the avowed intention of wiping out Ville Marie. Knowing they should lose their own lives, but hoping thereby to save Ville Marie, the little band received communion, and amid the tears of those they sought to save, proceeded up the Ottawa. Nor were the fears misplaced; all lost their lives; but such was the stubbornness of their *resistance*, it gave the Iroquois pause. They reflected—if sixteen of this race could offer such stubborn resistance, what might not the main body of them do? Disheartened, the Iroquois turned the bows of their war-canoes homeward, and Montreal was saved.

The captain and his one-armed assistant were busy shepherding on board the "Georges Fortuna" the stream of traffic that appeared. Just when we appeared to be "full up" with every possible inch of deck-space utilized, and "all set to go", another car would appear and the little captain and his chief assistant, a combination engineer-deckhand rushed about, gesticulating excitedly and shouting hoarse commands, causing the owners of cars already parked as tightly as sardine in a box, to crawl back into their cars and carefully edge another inch this way or that to make room for the new-comer. It was like the miracle of the loaves and fishes. Mere foot-passengers did not count. They were only ten cents a head. They bestowed themselves on a load of hay in the centre of the boat on the greasy bench opposite the engine-room door, or sat on the running-boards of cars, until, opening, the latter disgorged their occupants.

More hoarse shouting and loud commands; the ragged assistant ran to the engine-room and tugged at a cord; a victorious blast resulted from the impatient "Georges Fortuna"; bells clanged, the captain braced his hob-nailed boots sturdily against the gunwale of his ship and pushed with his calloused hands against the pier; the assistant unwrapped chains with his one good hand, dropping them occasionally to run to the engine-room and jerk levers; then he too on his side of the gangway braced his legs and pushed with his one good arm, and slowly the sagging pier began to recede inch by inch from the deck of the good ship "Georges Fortuna". The captain lighted his pipe, and after expelling a big blast of *tabac Canadien* announced authoritatively: "Well, we're off!"

The rapids of the Long Sault boiled and churned around us and swept us down, down the river far below the landing-stage on the Carillon side, for the river was a good half-mile wide here.

"Yes," said the captain, as he sat astride the topmost bale of hay, having his picture taken. "There will be people '*regional*', from all over, here at Carillon to-day, big men from the government, three hundred students from the College Bourget at Rigaud, people from Montreal, a whole train-load, especially strangers.....from all over....." He idly hummed a bar of "*Dollard, Sauveur de la Patrie*"; "Dollard, Saviour of the Country," the song of the occasion. On the edge of the tumbling rapids we passed the lower end of the Carillon locks, a part of the military canal system built by that Colonel By for whom Ottawa was named Bytown. Now, except for occasional barges, tugs and pleasure craft, the canal is falling into the same condition of disuse as the toy railroad which parallels its course from Grenville down to Carillon.

*

IN CARILLON, every house flaunted its tricolor; only here and there a lonely Union Jack; but then this was a French day; and from the pillars of the deep porch of the *Maire's* house of hewn rock even the Stars and Stripes fluttered in the breeze; but then American tourists sometimes come on fête days and it is as well to be polite to paying guests. From one poor-looking house hung a home-made flag, a brown and unconvincing beaver painted on a green ground.

Mlle. Fletcher, half-Scotch, half-French is post mistress at Carillon. There are others like Mlle. Fletcher in Carillon, descendants of the English, Irish and Scotch soldiers and engineers once quartered there, or Hudson's Bay men, caught by a pretty face, who married and settled down and became the fathers and grandfathers of French children. She talked of the celebration. "It was a shame to see the town go down since the canal is no more important. Everything used to be so lively here. We had the first curling-rink in Canada. So, for three years now we have had this celebration to make the people think of their past and revive Carillon. But we have no money except what I collect. That is why I ask everyone who comes to Carillon to subscribe. I care for the monument and the grounds, and General Armstrong of Montreal who lives here at Bellevue, the old seignorial house on the hill, allows me the use of his gardener. We have received assistance from as far away as Toronto. I wanted a special flag for the big flagstaff beside the monument which L'Action Francaise erected, and wrote to the big 'Eaton' store, asking their advice. I wished to design a flag that would express everything of the occasion. So now we have it, for Eaton's generously contributed it. It is the Union Jack on a blue ground to commemorate '*Le Diable Bleu*' 'the Blue Devil', because we think it may have been those soldiers of France who were stationed in Montreal in those days, and because in the war all the French soldiers we saw here in Montreal were in blue. In the corners are the *Fleur de lys* for Dollard because he was French, and Maple Leaves for Canada."

Lunch included an inspection of the Hotel Souveraine, a massive, rectangular building of stone fronting the river by the ferry-landing. Built originally as a barracks for the British regiment that was quartered at Carillon nearly one hundred years ago, except for the defacing advertisements of beer on its walls, it looks now as it must have looked in 1837 when the regiment occupied it, splendidly fitting into its surroundings of trees and river, its long gallery fronting the latter. After the soldiers left and the district became the seigneury of Sir John Johnson, the building reverted to him but is now the property of Brigadier-General Armstrong. The interior shows more changes for the worse. Nothing can take away from the splendid effect of a hall twelve feet wide and nearly one hundred feet long on both floors, the stone walls two and a half feet thick and an old-fashioned fireplace in every apartment.

After lunch all roads led to the monument. A good-natured cheery crowd they were, French Canadians on a holiday, dressed up like sore thumbs; but as informal and jolly as though it was a neighborly meeting in a farm-house. They came in 'rigs' and Fords from St. Andrew's East, Ste. Placide, Pointes Anglais, Lachute, Hawkesbury and Ontario points. Here and there were families, evidently from some inland point far from the railroad, awed by their metropolitan surroundings, the children holding one another and their scarcely less frightened parents tightly by the hand, dressed in quaint costume; but for the most part the fashions were obviously imported from Montreal.

*

THEY came on foot from Carillon and Pointe Fortune, between which ports the ferry was now doing such a rushing business that Captain Martin was quite purple; only the one-armed dictator remained cool. The special train had arrived from Montreal with its load of "big men from the government", and they too were now pouring across on the ferry, impressive in the extreme, some even in high hats so that a hush fell as they passed and people whispered loudly: "There he is.....the Honorable Ferrault from the Quebec government!" and others less well-known than a Lieutenant Governor. With clanging bells and shrill blasts of its whistle, "The Empress" now steamed in too, its paddle churning noisily and vying with the rapids in the white foam they kicked up as the little ship backed and filled against the current to the landing, while on the deck the three hundred boys from the College Bourget of Rigaud lined up, and accompanied by their band, amid the respectful attention of all, sang: Dollard, Sauveur de la Patrie," of which the folowing is a literal unrhymed translation:

The Iroquois advances on the war path
Courage is fled!
And from beating hearts
All hope has vanished,
Oh! heaven to thy people in tears
Spare the pangs of death
A martyr is sought
Dollard takes his weapons
And, kneeling, offers himself.

CHORUS:

Glory to Dollard, glory to Dollard
Of chivalrous heart
Whose sublime sacrifice
Has protected our cradle
Through his indomitable energy
A great nation to-day
Goes forward acclaiming Dollard
As saviour of the country.

During twelve days,
Their faithful watch-keeping
Baffled at Long Sault
From one dawn to the next
The ruse and attack.
From the roarings of the wave
Comes an outcry,

THE JENKINS' ART GALLERIES

FINE FURNITURE
PERIOD EXAMPLES & REPRODUCTIONS
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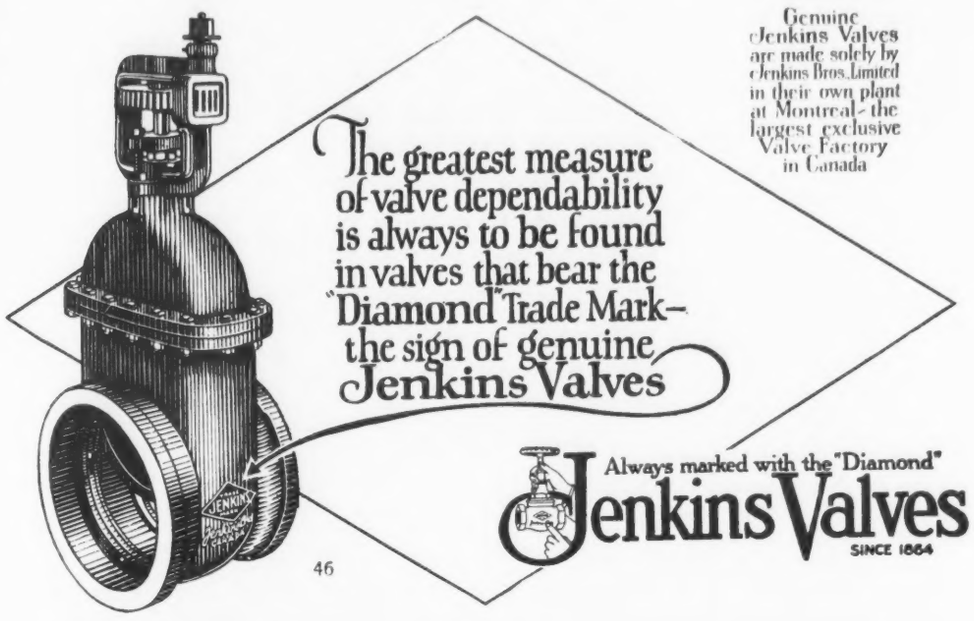

Crash!!

Somebody Disobeyed the rules

Of course it's always the other chap who is in the wrong—but that doesn't lessen the damage to the innocent party's car—or person.

Motoring could be so much more pleasurable . . . so much safer . . . if we would only observe even the ordinary well known rules of the road.

Let's get out the little old rule book, and brush up on regulations. And what's more, let's begin to observe them as we never did before . . .

And soon life will be more pleasurable . . . and safer . . . for motorist and pedestrian alike.

31

Above all—We are for Safety!

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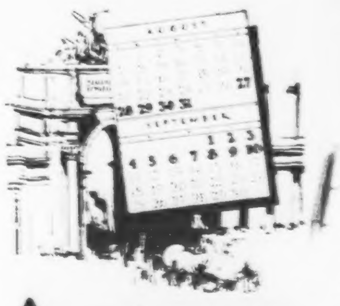

August 27 to September 10
CANADIAN NATIONAL
EXHIBITION
TORONTO
Celebrating
Canada's 60th Birthday

In triumphant celebration of Canada's 60th birthday, preparations are complete to entertain a record-breaking number of visitors on every one of the 13 days of the forthcoming Canadian National Exhibition.

The $50,000 in prizes offered the winners of the World Championship Long Distance Swimming Race off Exhibition Shores, on Wed., Aug. 31st — the second Wrigley Marathon—is exciting world-wide attention. Swimming Champions from many countries and all parts of Canada and United States are in Ontario's waters training for this mammoth event—and this is but one of the features of a Sports Program rivalling the Olympiad.

Hear the musical festival—the Exhibition Chorus of 2,000 Voices—the martial strains from bands of Canada's valorous fighting regiments, the travelling troubadours, and concert ensembles.

See the exhibits gathered from all quarters of the globe, the first showing of 1928 motor cars, the premier agricultural products, the masterpieces of art; and greatest of all, THE PAGEANT "CANADA," a spectacular characterization of the Canadian Race since the landing of Jacques Cartier. An entrancing review, rich in historic romance, revealing the pioneer days of our fore-fathers—A Grand Stand Entertainment by 1500 Performers on the World's Largest Outdoor Stage, and countless other new attractions which will inspire and delight every Canadian.

CONFEDERATION YEAR

CNE
JOHN J. DIXON, President
H. W. WATERS, General Manager

In Detroit
It is the Tuller
For Value
Facing Grand Circus Park, the heart of Detroit. 800 pleasant rooms, $2.50 and up. Ward B. James, Manager.
DETROIT, MICH.
HOTEL
TULLER

A VIEW ON THE BRAS D'OR HIGHWAY, NOVA SCOTIA.
This highway passes through scenery that cannot be duplicated outside Norway or Northern Scotland, and is one of the finest motor routes in North America. The picture shows Lake O'Law in the background.
—Courtesy, Department of National Resources, Nova Scotia.

Numbers are stronger
Than one intrepid soul
Dollard falls and dies.

CHORUS
As long as the sons of France
Sing on the Laurentian shores
And hope still beats in Canadian hearts
As long as one counts honor greater than victory
So long will thy memory be exalted
O Saviour of our land.

Near the somewhat ugly church, sheathed in galvanized iron, all its beauty reserved for the worshippers within, the mixed throng of priests, politicians, villagers and blasé Montrealers gathered around the monument, awaiting the events of the day. The monument, of the height of two men, chaste in its lines and convincing in the simple story its few words unfolded, dominated the scene. Surmounted by a bronze plaque at the top which leaned slightly forward in solitary dignity, at its base a plaque of Dollard, on the marble column was inscribed the names of the sixteen heroes, Dollard's at the top, and the few lines of their story, magnificent in its simplicity.

"Here, in May 1660......They came......They died...... *pour la patrie*." That was all. Behind the wide-spreading branches of two magnificent elms framed the monument against the white and tumbling waters of the Long Sault which lapped their roots. Elsewhere, in Parc Lafontaine at Montreal, Joliette, Ottawa, Sherbrooke and other places, similar ceremonies were being enacted, but none had the significance of this one for this spot was the scene of the sacrifice; there at the river's edge was where Dollard, stooping to get a pail of water for his companions in the stockade, received his mortal wound, and facing the monument was the spot on which the stockade stood, land which Mlle. Fletcher is bent on securing for posterity.

Now came the main event of the day: the speeches. The politicians and priests who were to do the speaking shared with the band the position of honor at the base of the monument, with representatives of the Société St. Jean Baptiste, the Société des Artisans Canadiens Français, the Société Catholique des Voyageurs de Commerce, the Association Catholique de la Jeunesse Canadienne, and the Veillée d'Armes de Dollard. Encircling them were the students from the College Bourget, and beyond, the people of the country. The band struck up "O Canada" and all joined in; then slowly an old, bare-headed priest climbed the steps, turned and faced the crowd and began:

"*Mesdames et messieurs*." Eloquently he appealed to the gathering to open their hearts to the great message which is yearly brought home to them by the commemoration of Dollard's exploit, and to follow his example in their daily lives. He dwelt upon the divine inspiration of the exploit of Dollard and his sixteen comrades in arms. There was no heroic pose in their design; they died so that the French-Canadian nation might live after them. And he concluded, "If the heroes of 1660 could see you to-day, they would be content to have died so that the Canadian nation might live. It lives, and you are manifest proof of its rich life."

*

THEN followed an official of one of the Montreal Societies in an address typically French-Canadian in its fiery oratory. "Dollard's great fight was an eternal lesson of devotion and patriotism, upon which French-Canadians of to-day would do well to reflect. We should ask ourselves whether our patriotism is a living force, and take to heart the great lesson to be drawn from Dollard's sacrifice," were typical sentences. He urged French-Canadians of to-day to make a searching examination of conscience in order to discover whether they are keeping unimpaired the high virtues of the past. To this end, he first asked whether French-Canadians are striving to maintain their language undefiled. He denounced slipshod habits of speech, both as to pronunciation and unwarranted importations from the English idiom. When it comes to insisting upon respect for their language in the administration of public affairs, the French-Canadians, unfortunately, he said, often capitulate. They should never forget that the French language in Canada is not inferior in status to the English. Yet neither the coins nor the stamps bear bi-lingual inscriptions. Even the Boers in South Africa had insisted upon Dutch inscriptions as well as English, on their money. He also had some scathing things to say about the decay of family life, and urged his hearers to keep steadfast to the homely virtues which have distinguished the French-Canadian hearth in the past.

The crowd was becoming restless under such admonitions; the clothes and bearing of many confirmed the latter portion of the address; and the history of Dollard they already knew. "That is where the monotony comes in," one said, "we know that history by heart." Others were obviously not listening, and some even wandered away, especially the young couples......... The men also wandered away, exchanging knowing winks. Somewhere there was nobody mass, and always there was beer at the hotel. More staid folks from the country who had not seen each other since last Sunday when they had met on the church steps after Mass, gossiped about their own small affairs. In a pause at the end of one of the speaker's most eloquent periods, amid a great silence, in a woman's voice, these pregnant words were heard: "Yes, my chickens have all hatched nicely and soon Jules says the cow will......" But the loud voice of the vocal and official speaker drowned out the remainder of her words. But all around one heard tantalizing snatches of gossip, the main body of which was lost in the shifting crowd. "No, that girl of the Desroches, I tell you, she is no good. Look at her now...... nothing on......"

"He is the strongest man hereabout. Why, once myself, I saw him lift......"

"Yes, it is very bad, the fishing this year. Nothing but perch I find in my nets and maybe just a few barbot—no doré. And someone stole my new net......two dollars and a half I gave for it in Montreal only last week. But I know who did that. I will see him yet, that man......"

A hush descended on the audience as the great man from the government ponderously ascended the steps and faced the crowd. Pausing a long while to let his words sink in he gazed at them benignantly and forgetting where he was, else voicing his real motive in being there, he began: "My dear electors......" A great roar of good-natured laughter from hundreds of throats interrupted him. Recovering himself he addressed them again in other terms, but too late, the damage had been done and unfortunately his address was a recapitulation of much that had gone before, the history of *l'affaire Dollard*. "Not many votes for him here, I think," said one, and voiced a general opinion. But even that speech came to an end at last, but not before many of the less patient of the audience had departed.

The bandsmen began to blow noisily in their instruments; they twisted their collars and after first giving a final mop to their brows after the immemorial habit of bandsmen, inserted their handkerchiefs between their necks and their scratchy collars, and otherwise prepared for a grand effort. From the steps someone cried "Attendez!" at which silence fell until amid the respectful silence of the audience, the band began to play "God Save the King". But with the next number it was different. This was the song that expressed the inmost conviction of their hearts, "O Canada".

What's in a name? Waterproof, Louisiana, is one of the towns flooded by the Mississippi. — *Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot*.

*

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MUSIC *and* DRAMA

O'Neill's Use of Masks—The Psychic State of Wagner—Mrs. Patrick Campbell

O'Neill's "The Great God Brown"

Charles Morgan writes of the recent production of Eugene O'Neill's play in London:

"The Great God Brown" was a relief, not because I was able to regard it as a great, or even as a good, play, but because it was at least aiming at greatness and was very clearly written by a man with a mind and not by some smartly epigrammatic nincompoop. What interested me most was the use of masks to indicate the contradictions and concealments of the human personality. It is, up to a point, theatrically effective, but I cannot think that at best it is more than a trick; certainly it is not the foundation of an acceptable general method. There are several reasons for rejecting it. First, though sometimes theatrically effective, it is often (for example, when masked lovers have to kiss each other) theatrically absurd. Secondly, it is mechanically inconvenient to the actors; it deprives them of the free use of one hand and confines their movements. Thirdly—and this is by far the most important objection—it is philosophically unsound and hopelessly inconsistent.

We all start, with Mr. O'Neill, from the assumption that men are not what they seem. Within their visible selves are secret selves of which they may or may not be aware and which others may or may not perceive. The dramatic question is—and it is by no means a new one—how are we to indicate on the stage the existence of these inner personalities and clearly distinguish each from each? Mr. O'Neill has answered the question by making each of the important characters in his play carry a mask. When the mask is up, the outward personality is supposed to be visible; when the mask is down, the inner personality is supposed to appear. But this will never do. If we look below the visible surface of man, what do we see? Not one concealed being, but a thousand concealed beings subtly and forever changing, with no clear and immutable outline. What is needed is not one mask but a thousand; the method, in short, resolves itself into impossibility and absurdity the moment we carry it beyond its crude, initial stages.

And, in any case, where is the need for this method? Are we to suppose that Mr. O'Neill, when he realized that there were hidden personalities in man, made an original discovery which made necessary a new dramatic technique? Was not Shakespeare, were not the Greeks aware of the face—of the thousand faces—beneath the mask, and did not they reveal the hidden truth in soliloquies, in asides, and even in their common dialogue? It is true that, in order to follow the changes of personality in Hamlet, the audience must use its intelligence and imagination and the actor all his powers of analytical indication. It is just for this reason that Hamlet is a great part for any actor to undertake. He has to unravel and make clear the innumerable complexities of a man's soul. And Mr. O'Neill makes it all easy for him by giving him a mask which he may take off or put on—easy for him and for the audience as well. It is as if, instead of asking a dancer to dance and express his soul in his dancing, we were to tell him that sometimes he must be in the air and sometimes on the ground. Very simple for the dancer, and very easy for an audience to follow his simple movements. But this would not be the art of dancing, nor is Mr. O'Neill's method the dramatic art of metaphysics. Nevertheless, though the use of masks seems a clumsy limitation and in spite of the wild confusions of the play's later passages, "The Great God Brown" leaves its mark. It is awkward and naive and obscure, but it is never trivial. It is the work of an artist struggling for expression who has not yet discovered how, in terms of the theatre, to express himself.

TO REVIVE "CORIOLANUS"

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Wagner In Light of Psychiatry

People who explain and excuse crime, get the criminal free of the chair or the gallows and put him in a room of comfortable confinement for life, receive a jolt to their reasoning from a music critic who brings forth Wagner as guilty of all the signs of unbalance by which Leopold and Loeb escaped the extreme penalty. It is the psychiatrists and psycho-analysts that Mr. Ernest Newman attacks — men, he says, "whose gift for persuading themselves that when they have clothed a common place in the thickest of pseudo-scientific verbiage they have contributed a new truth to the world's store of wisdom is without parallel in any other walk of life." Mr. Newman, says "The Literary Digest," has been reading Mr. F. A. Mackenzie's recent book, "World Famous Crimes," and he rises up with a feeling of profound gratitude that Wagner never committed a murder—"or at all events was never found out in one." His chance at the hands of judges and juries of his own time would have been pretty thin; but—

"If he had had the prudence and forethought to postpone the murder to these more enlightened days, that have been so richly blest with the wisdom of the psychoanalysts, he would certainly have got off on the ground that he was insane. For there is nothing in what these burlesque 'experts' have said in proof of the insanity of certain murderers that can not be paralleled from the record of Wagner."

Mr. Neyman's column in "The Sunday Times" (London) gives a summary of the psychic states of Leopold and Loeb, and matches almost every one with a similar condition, evinced or confessed by Wagner, whereby we must either declare him insane or admit that he did not live up to his privileges of immunity:

"Five very eminent and learned authorities on the working of the human intellect—Dr. William A. White, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D.C., and four doctors — 'presented,' says Mr. Mackenzie, 'the medical case for the defense' of Leopold and Loeb, the two young Chicago millionaires' sons who murdered a boy, picked out at hazard, for the pure fun of the thing. According to the experts' report, each of these 'two peculiarly maladjusted adolescents' had 'a long-standing background of abnormal mental life.' So had Wagner, as many of his letters show. 'While yet a child, Nathan F. Leopold began to strive to be the cold-blooded egocentric intellectualist,' putting aside 'social responsibility and loyalty as being thoroughly unnecessary to him, and unworthy of him as a completely intelligent individual.' So did Wagner: see, for example, his remarks in 'Mein Leben' on Otto Wesendonck and others of his friends. Leopold 'wants to write a book or books, particularly his autobiography, because he thinks he is different from others, and has led an unusual and most interesting life, and one that is worth recording.'

"That idea, as any one but a psychoanalyst would be expected to know, is surely the motive force of all autobiographies; but it is particularly so in the case of Wagner. From boyhood he was convinced that he was an exceptional person, the story of whose life was bound to be of cosmic interest: and from the dawn of his twenties he carried about with him, he tells us, 'a large red pocket book . . . in which I wrote down, with exact detail's of dates, some notes for my future biography . . . and which I have kept up without any breaks at various periods of my life.' Of the author of 'Mein Leben,' as of Nathan Leopold, it might be said that it was his intention to 'include an apologia or interpretation which would, among other things, show that he played his part and went to his end consistently.'

"Again, who would not apply to Wagner this passage from the experts' report: 'Another feature of Leopold's personality characteristics, which students of abnormal psycho'ogy all recognize as belonging to the same picture, namely, that of the paranoic personality, is concerned with the abnormal and intense energy which he has for many years displayed. His relations and friends speak of his restlessness and excessive energy, and we have various records of his great mental output. . . . He was continually reaching out for new subjects to study, and a list of what he has undertaken is really formidable. . . . He is a tremendous talker and arguer. . . . In all this he presents what is known as the maniac drive of the paranoic personality.'

"So now we know that the mind that created the 'Mastersingers' and 'Parsifal' was that of a paranoic; for there is not a point in this description that does not apply to Wagner to the letter. As for Leopold's fellow artist, 'the opinion is inescapable that in Loeb we have an individual with a pathological mental life, who is driven by the compulsive force of his abnormally twisted life of fantasy and imagination,' etc., etc., 'a type of condition not uncommonly met with among the insane.' The 'challenging fact' in his personality is 'his most remarkable unscrupulousness, untruthfulness, unfairness, ingratitude, disloyalty,' and so on. Could anything more or less be said of the Wagner of the autobiography and the letters, the Wagner of the Liszt and the Bulow and the Wesendonck and all the other stories?"

Mr. Mackenzie's book furnishes another case that Mr. Newman utilizes to prove his points against psychiatrists and to show up Wagner:

"Of Kreuger, one of the Stockholm jokers who blew a superfluous friend into fragments by the humorous device of putting him into a taxicab and fastening some pounds of dynamite and a time-fuse to the rear of the vehicle, we are told in court that he was evidently pleased at being in the centre of the limelight. 'He was by no means averse from dwelling on the details' of his life. 'He unashamedly confessed that he had been bad from the beginning.' Just like Wagner. 'At school he had been notorious as a bad boy. When he was twelve he was a vicious young scoundrel. He did not put it in those words, but that was what he meant.' Just like Wagner.

" 'When he was in his early teens he stole his mother's fur coat—stole it, and spent the money on vice.' Wagner tells us that as a boy of seventeen, already over head and ears in debt, he gambled away his mother's pension, of which he was trustee. 'Kreuger's personality conveyed the impression of hustling restlessness and nervousness' —like Wagner's. 'When he discust his own condition with the physician he began effusively: "I am unlike anybody else. I realize that very well.' I am reminded of a fragment found among Wagner's papers after his death: 'The world is taught how to behave itself properly toward all others; but how to behave toward a man of my sort it can never be taught, because such a case occurs too rarely'."

Whereupon Mr. Newman humbly submits to the experts that "before they babble any more about this pseudoscience of theirs they might study the lives and literary records of such people as Wagner and Rousseau." For—

"If Kreuger and Leopold and Loeb and other murderers are to be judged 'insane' on such grounds as the psychiatrists put forward, then Wagner was as 'insane' as any of them. But the record of Wagner proves that a man can be and do all these eccentric and egocentric things and yet be the same as any of us, and considerably more sane than most when it comes to something worth doing. The experts who try to get criminals off argue that they committed the murder because, as their record shows, they were insane. The truth is, though the experts do not seem to realize it, that the criminals must be insane because they have committed a murder.

"Had Wagner murdered Otto Wesendonck or Hans von Bulow, and I had been engaged at great expense by the Wagner family to save him from the

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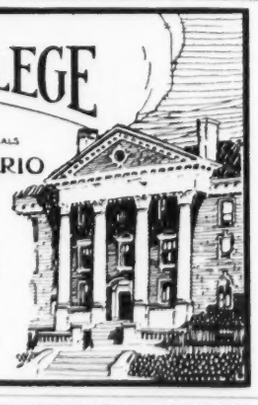

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gallows, it would have been the easiest task in the world for me to prove, on psychoanalytical lines, that he was as 'insane' as Leopold or Kreuger; and had Leopold or Kreuger not committed murder, but just written books—especially autobiographies—and done all sorts of shady and eccentric little things, no one would have dreamed of calling them insane. So that the point that needs to be proved by the experts is always the very point assumed by them. Ostensibly arguing the case of murder *qua* insane, they are really arguing the case of insane *qua* murderer—a very different matter from the legal point of view. If a Leopold and a Wagner have ninety-nine traits in common, and only one—that of being a murderer — that is peculiar to the former and not to the latter, how can the ninety-nine points in common be rationally brought forward to establish the *raison d'etre* of the point of difference?"

Mrs. Patrick Campbell On Diction

We spent a glorious hour at the Lyric, Hammersmith thanks to the happy idea of Mr. Nigel Playfair to "present" Mrs. Patrick Campbell as an orator, says a writer in the London "Sketch." And no sooner did she appear, a majestic figure, full of spirit, than we felt that she is not only a great actress and a skilful writer, but a speaker of rare quality. Her subject was "Diction and Dramatic Art," and her first axiom was that diction is an art which should be loved and studied, and that beautiful speech should be a habit. On this preamble she raised the whip — she flagellated mercilessly the careless speakers and the slurrers of letters and syllables, the murderers of vowels, one and all who do not worship diction as the all-in-all of dramatic art. Then she proceeded to illustrate her principles by enacting fragments of scenes from the plays of her repertory. She depicted the languor of Paula Tanqueray in the great speech which was, as it were, the apology of her unhappy life. She acted that scene from "Magda" in which the artist breaks out in rebellion against the narrowness and convention of her surroundings; she declaimed a fragment from the Sleep-Walking scene in "Macbeth," and sent a shudder through the audience. She chanted the great love scene of "Pelléas and Mélisande" —and her voice was full of notes that sounded like harps in the air. Witty she was, too. In a word, she characterized the whole of Hedda Gabler. When she quoted the husband's morning greeting, that he found her fast asleep, and Hedda merely said "Fortunately," in that "fortunately" there lay a world of boredom, of aversion, of discontent.

The audience, many actors among them—yet not enough, for this was a liberal education to the whole of the profession—rose to Mrs. Campbell at her every demonstration. We saw in the solitary figure a visualisation of the plays, and we heard such beautiful clear English as is a delight to the ear. Mrs. Campbell, travelling over many grounds, dwelling especially on the infinite possibilities of color in diction, was not tender to the present state of the drama; she derided the modern plays of bed-room scenes, bad manners, and no inwardness. From her point of view, the plays were, to a certain extent, responsible for the neglect of diction. The great actors of yesterday —the Sarah Bernhardts and the Mounet-Sullys—had the material, and then she told us how Sarah, years ago, coached her in "Pelléas and Mélisande." The discourse should be repeated in every city of the realm where repertory theatres are flourishing. I go further. I would advise Mrs. Campbell to book a tour on the Continent and to repeat her oration to all the thousands who are lovers of English and would acclaim the renowned actress who—except in Germany, where she played once—is merely known to fame by her repute.

Note and Comment

NICOLO COSENTINO, a Toronto boy who made his operatic debut in Italy in 1924 after studying for five years at the Conservatory of Guiseppi Verdi (Milan, Italy), has returned to this city with glowing press accounts of his success in the field of opera. Mr. Cosentino is the possessor of a tenor of warm, golden tone, and the Italian critics have commented enthusiastically upon its quality and the interpretative skill and musicianship of the Canadian singer. He has sung the leading tenor roles in Rigoletto, Madame Butterfly, La Traviata, La Tosca and La Gioconda in such cities as Palermo, Sicily, Genoa, Florence, Carrara, Piacenza, Naples and Milan.

Nicolo Cosentino is the son of Agostino Cosentino, of 167 McCaul St., a business man in Toronto for the past thirty-five years. Nicolo used to sing in the choir of the church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and his voice captivated everyone so much that he was urged to go abroad for training. He has returned to Toronto to visit his mother before going to New York where he has an audition at the Metropolitan Opera Co. He has three brothers at the University of Toronto and another brother, Cosmo, also a promising singer, is acting as his business manager.

*

THE Glaser Victoria Theatre will in all probability offer a new attraction during the coming season. For some months Mr. Glaser has been trying to persuade Maurice Fassett and his renowned company to occupy the theatre for a stock engagement and the arrangements appear to be almost completed. Mr. Fassett would bring to Toronto a glowing record both as actor and producer. He has been leading man with such celebrities as Otis Skinner, Leo Ditrichstein, Olga Petrova, Fay Bainter, Claude Colbert, etc., and he has also sponsored stock in Albany and other centres, notably in Louisville, where each summer for five consecutive years the steady long run of his company established a remarkable precedent. In addition to his histrionic attainments, he is the possessor of a magnetic and picturesque personality, combining the flavorous culture of the university man with an unerring instinct for appealing to popular fancy. He would produce the latest and most successful New York plays with a cast of experienced and talented artists.

*

RUSSELL JANNEY has engaged his entire "Vagabond King" company, which is to visit the principal cities of the United States and Canada. This one company is made up of the cream of his three organizations of last season. Carolyn Thomson, the original Lady Katherine, is to head the cast. Miss Thomson has the distinction of playing the entire 62 weeks at the Casino Theatre, New York, and twenty-eight weeks in such cities as Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore without missing one performance. Edward Nell, Jr., who made such an enviable record last season with the New York company, has been re-engaged as Francois Villon. The comedy role of Guy Tabarie is again in the hands of that comedian of all comedians, Will H. Philbrick. It will also be delightful news to many that Cooper Cliffe is to be the wily old Louis XIth. In fact the entire cast and ensemble are made up of actors and singers who have been in the operetta before. Richard Boleslawsky, the director, says they will need no more than ten days rehearsal as they are all so well acquainted with the business, but they will likely be given two weeks. The company opens in Providence September 26th.

*

SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S London success, "The Letter," which Messmore Kendall will produce at the Morosco Theatre on Sept. 26, will play Toronto on Sept. 12 and the following week in Buffalo. As most everyone knows, Katharine Cornell will appear in the Gladys Cooper role and Miss Cornell's husband, Guthrie McClintic, will be responsible for the direction.

*

INFORMATION regarding the Harmonica, Old Time Fiddlers and Bagpipe Competitions to be held at the Canadian National Exhibition this year can be secured by writing J. S. Atkinson, Director, Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 407 Ryrie Building, Toronto, Ontario.

*

A PROGRAM of five big-time Keith-Albee super vaudeville acts will be the feature attraction at Shea's Hippodrome next week, with Fred Culley and his orchestra and Horace Todd at the great Wurlitzer organ.

The feature picture presentation next week will be "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," a film version of the noted stage success of the same title, which has held the stage for more than thirty years. It is said to be one of the most amusing comedies of the current season. May Robson, who created the role of "Aunt Mary" on the stage, is featured in the leading role with Phyllis Haver, Harrison Ford and Franklin Pangborn featured in support. The comedy is said to be packed with thrills and laughs.

*

INCLUDED in the good things at the Uptown programme this week is the British picture attraction, "Madame Pompadour," which was adapted from the musical comedy which ran at Daly's in London. In addition to Dorothy Gish in the title role a number of distinguished British artists will be seen in important parts. This is one of the most notable casts ever assembled for a British picture and, added to the technical resources of Elstree, results in a film which is comparable with the best picture work of any country.

Director Arthur will present a guest conductor, Phil Henri, eccentric cornet soloist and orchestra leader. The Musicale will include (a) "Emily Fantaisie" by Levy, and (b) Second Hungarian Rhapsody by Liszt.

*

DR. EDWARD BROOME, the noted musician and choral director, formerly conductor of the Toronto Oratorio Society, who has been in Calgary for two years, has decided to return to the East and assume his long connection with Toronto. For the past few weeks Dr. Broome has been motoring through his native land of Wales, but will return to Canada in September.

*

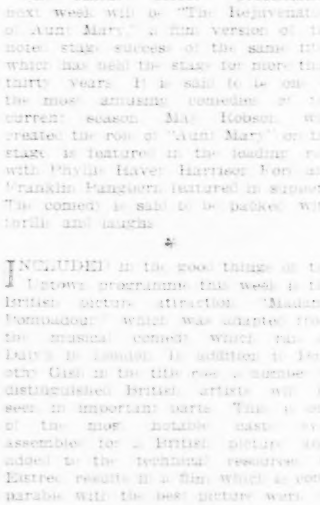
A NEW pipe organ was dedicated in the Presbyterian church, Beaverton, on Sunday, July 17th, at the evening service by the minister, Rev. A. W. Hare. The programme, under the management of Mr. Horace Lapp, organist, was entirely musical and of a very high class. The following artists assisted: Miss Marjorie Peterkin, soprano; Miss Constance Joyce, contralto; Mr. Ralph Spackman, baritone; Mr. Harry Adaskin, violinist. The church choir rendered two splendid anthems assisted by Miss Elsie Grant, soloist. The minister in a few well-chosen words thanked all who took part in making the opening such a wonderful success.

The "Literary Digest" tells of the turacou bird in South America whose brilliant coloring runs when it is caught in a rainstorm. Apparently the turacou has that much in common with the American chicken.—*El Paso Times.*

CLARA AND FRANK J. PAGET

Talented father and daughter who have been appearing at church concerts in Toronto, giving scenes from the classic plays. Above they are seen as Sir Peter and Lady Teazle in Sheridan's "The School for Scandal."

WINS SUCCESS ABROAD



NICOLO COSENTINO

A Toronto boy who has been studying singing for the past seven years in Italy and whose recent appearances in the leading tenor roles of various operas have won him the high praise of the Italian critics. He is now in Toronto visiting his mother preparatory to an audition at the Metropolitan Opera Co.

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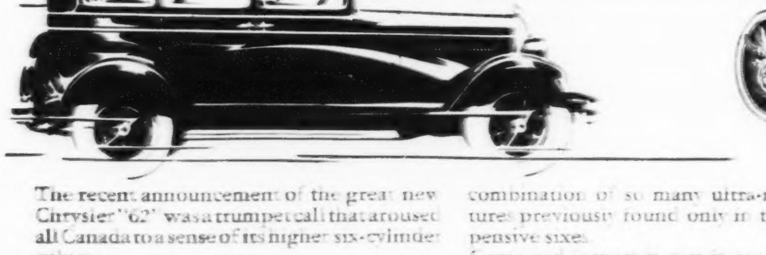

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"The Imitation of Christ" compiled by Thomas à Kempis and edited by Albert Hyma; Century Company, New York; 220 pages; bound in full leather, gilt tops; $2.50.

ACCORDING to the records of the British Museum, "The Imitation of Christ" is, next to the Bible, the most widely read book in the world. No less than ten thousand editions have been issued since its compilation in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. By popular consent it has been practically added to the Christian Scriptures. It is one of the few books that has pleased Catholic and Protestant alike, John Wesley being as fond of it as any Catholic divine.

Its exact origin is obscure; its general origin has always been known to theological scholars, though most people have accepted it unquestioningly as the work of Thomas à Kempis, a medieval author of whom they knew no more. His name was really Thomas Hemerken of Kempen. He was born in the diocese of Cologne somewhere between 1379 and 1381. The extent of his authorship has been a matter of dispute, but Dr. Hyma states positively that he wrote some of it; the Introduction includes a lengthy discussion of the point. He spent seventy-two years in the Monastery of Mount St. Agnes near Zwolle, where he became compiler and editor of the writings of the members of a movement within the Church called Devotio Moderna and out of these, including his own contributions, he compiled "The Imitation."

Copied and recopied by monks for two hundred years, it suffered the common fate of deletions, additions, and usual errors, until there came to be many "Imitations." Modest changes here and there made it a weapon in sectarian debate, with the result that its authenticity was never beyond dispute. Dr. Hyma, who has made a study of this period of ecclesiastical history, has examined over twenty thousand manuscripts in the museums and libraries of Europe. His present translation is based upon a manuscript bearing date 1441 and autographed by à Kempis, but he has also utilized other manuscripts and certain earlier translations. The original division into chapters and verses has been restored, and is now used for the first time in any English translation.

Apart from the satisfaction of having a pure text, the reader will appreciate the thirty-one page Introduction, which traces the fortunes of the book and its author. Therein Dr. Hyma says that had the adherents of the Devotio Moderna movement been persecuted, like Huss and Savanorola, their story would have been better known; but as they were approved by the Church, or at least unmolested by it, there were no dramatic incidents to impress their names on the public mind. Their specialty was founding schools of religious knowledge, and it is interesting to know that both Calvin and Luther were trained in institutions founded by the brotherhood. It is even more interesting to learn that Dr. Hyma does not approve of à Kempis as an editor, and has stricken out, as unauthentic,

WILLIAM HAZLITT

From a drawing by J. F. Horrabin. The second series of "New Writings by William Hazlitt," collected by P. P. Howe, has just been issued from the Dial Press, New York, at $2.50.

the most important amendments made by the man usually credited with being author of the whole.

The volume published by the Century Company is a particularly good piece of book-making.

DECLINE OF AN ANCIENT ART

"Lars Porsena: Or the Future of Swearing and Improper Language" by Robert Graves; Musson, Toronto; 94 pages; 85c.

THE English poet who has been chosen to contribute this volume to the piquant "Today and Tomorrow" series complains of the difficulty of writing a scientific work of this nature, since the taboos existing against the printing of many terms in current oral use prevents him being either precise or comprehensive. Still, he has managed, for all his resort to dashes and initials, to be far franker than I would have thought possible, and to use plainer language than would have been allowed open circulation ten years ago.

As soon as there is sufficient weakening of the taboos to permit an accurate and detailed account of swearing and obscenity, then, by that very token, swearing and obscenity can have no future worth prophesying about, but only a past more or less conjectural because undocumented.

Any reviewer of the book is in considerably worse plight because of the current tacit understanding that a book may be much more realistic than a newspaper. The coarser and more humorous passages in this book, for example, simply could not be quoted, nor may even the terms and phrases which Mr. Graves discusses be listed in any periodical. Of course it is the indiscriminate circulation of journals, as compared to books, that has brought into force this taboo that now so limits my report of what Mr. Graves has said. I can only stick to the broad lines of his argument, and quote sentences innocent of vulgarities.

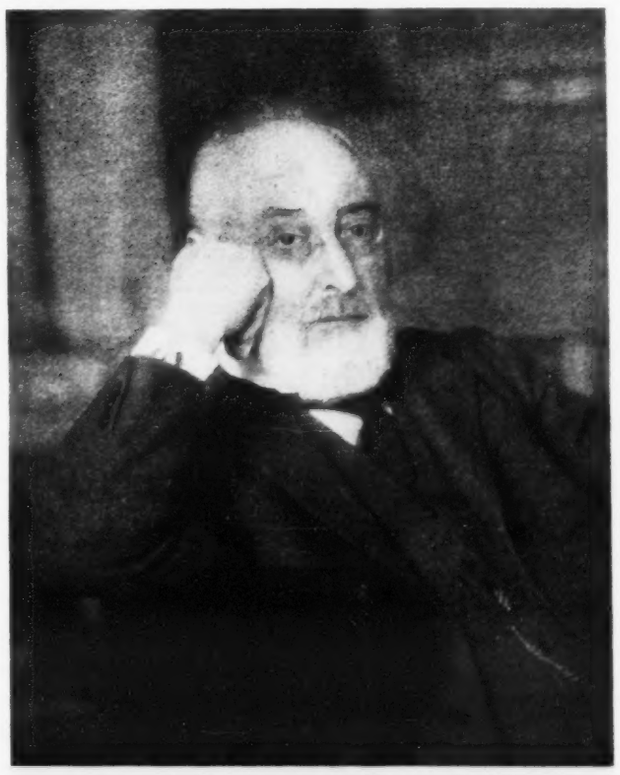
One thing the author brings out clearly is the existence of an enormous oral language that never gets into print; and the effect of this upon the published literature. For innocent words may bear a sinister meaning in the vulgar language, and having acquired dark meanings may not henceforth be used in polite talk, or in writing, if there is any possibility of a double meaning. Consequently many words are degraded from decorous speech, and new ones have to be coined. The reverse process also takes place. And this accounts to a great extent for the rapid changes in English usage that is making of modern speech a new tongue.

To the decline of religious belief is attributed the general decline of swearing, and substitution of obscenity. St. George is given as an example. Once "By George" was the proudest oath an Englishman could use, but it is now vapid because we have lost respect for the Saint, who, nevertheless, survived by centuries his contemporaries, like St. Crispin. Mr. Graves also says that while the profanity of the Elizabethan Age was richer, that of the late 18th century was more precise and artistic, citing the "oath referential" from Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Occupational and reversed swearing are dealt with illuminatingly. The latter gets its effect from the substitution of exceptional mildness for the expected force of phrase. Occupational swearing is the misuse of terms made sacred by association with some revered tradition, such as the British Navy. The example given is that of an army officer who, dissatisfied with the slovenliness with which some cavalry men had dismounted, insulted them mortally by ordering them to "climb back again" (instead of the traditional "remount"). For this abuse, he was compelled to apologize to the troops.

As to definitely prophetic utterances, they are few. Like other prophets, the author enjoys using the future as a ruse for taking wipes at the present. One long section is devoted to an imaginative treatise on swearing and profanity, supposedly written a thousand years from now, when the practice has become obsolete. Some fun is got through the fictitious learned author's lack of comprehension of 20th century conventions, and his inability to understand taboos now in full force. In this section it is mentioned as history that the practice increased greatly between 1919 and 1928; but in 1929 the Puritans obtained power, and in 1930 a statute was passed which made bad language a capital offence; and when the regulation was relaxed in 1998 "the tradition had become almost extinct."

That is about as far as I can go. I regret that I have not been able, for reasons assigned above, to supply a very adequate reflection of the book. But I must add, for the benefit of those who are hoping to find it "terrible" that it is not so; Mr. Graves has been as decorous as was possible in a scientific report of this nature. On the other hand, those who never use profane or obscene language, and disapprove of it, had better leave this book alone; it will offend them mightily—chiefly because of the lightness with which the author treats certain phases of his subject.



HIS EXCELLENCY, TIM HEALY, OF IRELAND

Liam O'Flaherty, the Irish novelist, has just published a biography of Mister Healy, K.C., who was born in 1855 and has been prominent in politics since 1880, when he first entered the Westminster Parliament for Wexford. He was sitting for N.E. Cork at the time of the erection of the Irish Free State, of which he is Governor-General. He has published six books on Irish problems. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Limited, are publishers of this "life" of the hero of many battles (he was ever a storm center) who has come miraculously and incongruously to the dignity and safety of the governorship.

ROMANTIC END OF FRENCH ROYALTY

"Cockades" by Meade Minnigerode; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; 374 pages, $2.

THE name of Minnigerode is likely soon to be numbered among the most popular of contemporary novelists if he can keep up the standard he has set in "Cordelia Cantrell" and now, again, in "Cockades"; for these are built on an old, sure foundation of romance, and he has the capacity for using color lavishly but adroitly that makes an historical novel acceptable to most readers. By the help of a vivid imagination and a brave employment of a story-teller's license to fill in gaps and adjust facts, he makes bright, fresh tales out of material dusty with age. In "Cockades" especially there is swiftness of movement, a tensity of emotion, and a sense of being behind the scenes and in touch with thrilling secrets of state, that is not unlike Dumas, except that his story is shorter and more impressionistic and not so fabulous.

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Insist on Shell Products

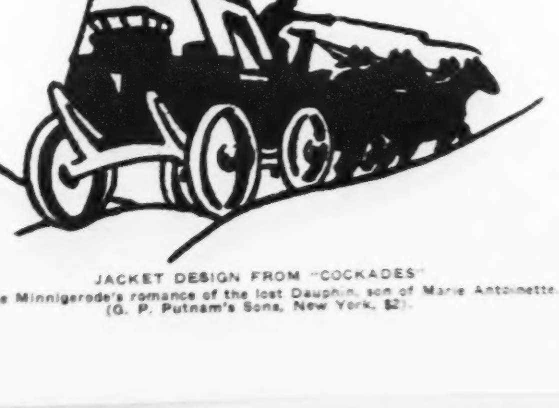
It is both a syncopated and more realistic Dumas thriller.

Pieced together from memoirs, and official records that hint at much, but that prove nothing beyond constant intrigue, Mr. Minnigerode has fabricated an explanation of what became of the Dauphin, the son of Marie Antoinette, that is at least interesting, and is perhaps as good a rationalization as any other of what is now probably an insoluble mystery. In 1795 that ten-year-old boy, who might have been King Louis XVII of France, officially died in the Temple Prison, Paris, where he had been confined; and he was buried. Some child died, but it was not the real Dauphin: Robespierre knew the boy in captivity was a substitute, but it pleased him to keep quiet. The real Dauphin had been abducted by the Royalist nobles, and kept with them in the Vendée, where they were making a last, futile stand for the monarchy. But that boy also died, or so it was said. In fact he died a year before the little prisoner in the Temple.

In the latter part of 1794, however, Citizen Jumel and the New York Federalist, Roger Moore, were in a conspiracy with the French Royalists by which a boy was brought to New York, and there grew up. This lad was a source of mutual concern to the French Royalists at Philadelphia, and to M. Ducros, secret agent in New York for the Directory that governed France. In the struggle for his custody he fell through both their hands and into the eager arms of the Spaniards, who kept him travelling under guard in Mexico, Louisiana, Cuba, and other Spanish possessions. He became "El Nino," the boy, and a legend and a mystery that agitated varying groups in Paris, Madrid, Washington. Then Napoleon's famous spy de Valmy, known as No. 17, came out to take a hand. There is a touch of "The Man in the Iron Mask" in all this plotting and mystery; but I leave the book to supply its own ending.

Behind the play of the central characters is an inviting background of national and international politics at the period. Here we are shown the conflict between the Republicans and the Federalists — Washington, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson are forming the Republic. In France the aristocrats are resigning from a lost cause. Then there is trouble, in the confused wars, about neutral shipping on the high seas. France is losing her colonies; Louisiana might become French again—but no, the United States buys it. Now the United States is going to fight France, next week a treaty is made. These glimpses—for they are nothing more — are fascinating, and contribute largely to the delightful illusion of reality that runs through the whole narrative.

William Arthur Deacon



JACKET DESIGN FROM "COCKADES"
Meade Minnigerode's romance of the lost Dauphin, son of Marie Antoinette. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, $2).

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY FRANCE

"A Preface to Molière" by H. Ashton, Longmans, Green & Co., Toronto; 176 pages; illustrated; $2.

Reviewed by Phillys Mackay.

MOLIERE is an excellent introduction to seventeenth century French literature because he is a master of comedy, and his lighter plays appeal directly to the student as entertainment. But comedy is essentially social. The seventeenth century is the background of Molière's plays and an understanding of its social structure and its social foibles is necessary before the student can follow the shafts of Molière's ridicule, or more—comprehend the value of the plays as social criticism. The notes appended to the average school text, being usually rigid and unsparingly condensed, allow little light to shine into the dark places of the subject, and frequently need elucidating themselves.

"A Preface to Molière," by Professor Ashton of the University of British Columbia, is an extremely valuable book for the Freshman year since it deals exactly with this background. It is not too much to say that it should be added to every course designed to introduce the student to the "*Grand Siecle*"—not for intensive study but for general reading. It has been directed to that end, and is consciously broad and general in its treatment since "a detailed study of the organization of the society of the day is apt to discourage the student at the outset and make the reading of the text of the plays a painful duty instead of a pleasure."

The volume deals with the state of France during Molière's life, the state of the theatre, of education, of dress and manners, of the court and the social classes; it explains the contemporary status of Molière's chosen subjects—the family, religion, medicine, the *precieuses*—and his attitude toward them. In short, everything is here, of background and picturesque detail, that the student needs for the appreciation of the points scored by the plays. Thirty-three illustrations, chiefly from contemporary engravings, contribute to the liveliness of the reader's enjoyment.

Professor Ashton's deep interest in and extensive knowledge of the seventeenth century will not allow him to leave the subject there, however. With the characteristic gesture of the scholar he adds to the book a feature of great value—a bibliography of seven pages, selected of course, but satisfactorily full; and the volumes which can best be read as introduction to the subject are marked with an asterisk. Following this there is given a list of works of general interest, a complete chronological list of Molière's plays, and an indication of their best editions. Two titles are finally signalled for the study of syntax and vocabulary.

For many beginners using this volume the wish expressed in the author's preface will undoubtedly be fulfilled—that the bibliography may serve "to open a door to further reading," and eventually to the whole literature of seventeenth century France.

THOMAS HARDY, O.M.
Laying a commemoration stone in the new Dorchester Grammar School. The stone is inscribed: "This stone was placed here by Thomas Hardy, O.M., July 21, 1927."

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent.

Ottawa, Past and Present by A. H. D. Ross (Musson, Toronto, illustrated, $3). Naturally more of "past" than "present," this large book tells much of interest of the founding and early days of Canada's capital city. Many old maps and plans reproduced. It is just 100 years since Bytown was first subdivided, and the book makes a pleasant and interesting addition to the historical literature finding its way into print in the year of the Jubilee of Confederation.

Trader Horn by Alfred Aloysius Horn, edited by Ethelreda Lewis (Simon & Shuster, 37 West 57th St., New York—Nelson in Canada—$4). The hair-raising adventures of "Jambess Jack," an old derelict now living in South Africa, who has spent most of his life in the wilds of Central Africa. He tells of hunting elephants and gorilla and of his relations with cannibals. Naturally the work is uneven; the best of it is very good.

The Painted Cliff by Alex. Philip (Graphic, Ottawa, $2). Adventure story. Scenes in British Columbia. Canadian author, who has formerly written "The Crimson West." Plenty of action.

Man's World by Charlotte Haldane (Doran, Toronto, $2.50). Mrs. Haldane, wife of the J. B. S. Haldane who caused somewhat of a sensation with his "Daedalus," the first of the "Today and Tomorrow" series, has now made into a novel the scientific theories discussed by her husband in his little book. This novel is rather better than such books usually are. First, Mrs. Haldane understands the scientific principles underlying the world her husband has projected. Then, she has remembered that human nature changes slowly—so slowly as to be imperceptible in the change — and so the tale is not of supermen so much as of people like ourselves living under very different conditions. The title means that man will then have conquered the earth—his environment—the conquest of himself is still before him.

Empire Settlement by Sir John A. Marriott (Oxford University Press, Toronto, 75c). One of the "World's Manuals." Discusses emigration as an English problem. Summarizes the advantages of the different Dominions and colonies. Proposes that the English Government in its own interest bear some of the expense of moving families.

The Good Soldier by Ford Madox Ford (Irwin & Gordon, Toronto, $2.50). A novel of modern social life. Not a war story as the title implies, and one would think after reading "No More Parades" or "Some Do Not." Hugh Walpole particularly recommends "The Good Soldier" as "something created out of English soil and standing up true forever."

The Confederation Story by M. O. Hammond. Illustrated by A. Wynne-Clark (The Robert Simpson Company, Toronto). A unique souvenir comes in the form of a series of short historical sketches having to do with the political events in Canada sixty years ago. The book is nicely illustrated, printed and bound. Mr. Hammond is an authority on the subject, being the author of "Confederation and Its Leaders," published ten years ago, and is particularly happy in the brief historical sketch as proved by "Canadian Footprints" that came out last year.

The Teaching of The Old Boy by Tom MacInnes (Dent, Toronto, $1.50). Life and works of the Chinese sage, Lao Tsze, who was a contemporary of Confucius, and the profounder thinker of the two. Mr. MacInnes has done his work, not only carefully, but in a most attractive manner. His materials he gathered personally in Chinese temples from the present custodians of the Tradition. He is the only Taoist in Canada.

The Poetry of Archibald Lampman by Norman Guthrie (Musson, Toronto, limited numbered edition, boxed, $2.50). Short, suggestive critical study of the Lampman poems, based on Duncan Campbell Scott's Introduction to the new, definitive "Lyrics of Earth" issued last fall. Mr. Guthrie's contribution to the discussion is very welcome.

The Mating Call by Rex Beach (Musson, Toronto, $2). Novel. Young American, a war veteran, meets beautiful young Russian immigrant at Ellis Island, marries her, and goes south to live in Florida. And that's where his trouble begins.

The Legacy of Israel. Edited by Edwyn R. Bevan and Charles Singer (Oxford University Press, Toronto, profusely illustrated, $3). Essays by a large number of authorities on the world's debt to the Jews. Law, literature, philosophy, finance, etc., are covered in different chapters. The book is a large one, weighty with facts, and represents a great amount of research.

McDougall of Alberta by John Maclean (Ryerson Press, Toronto, illustrated, $1.50). Biography of one of the famous Methodist missionaries to the Western Canadian Indians, ably written by Dr. Maclean, who is himself just as remarkable a missionary figure as was McDougall. A fine race of men these; and their stories make good reading.

Charles M. Doughty: A Critical Study by Barker Fairley (Jonathan Cape, London—Nelson in Canada—$3). Professor Fairley of the University of Toronto is the first to devote a book to Doughty, who has rather suddenly become one of the major figures in English literature. He is principally known for his "Arabia Deserta"; and it is noteworthy that Professor Fairley expends only from a third to a quarter of his space on this great travel book. The major consideration is his little-known poetry. The study ends with an illuminating comparison with Spencer.

God and the Groceryman by Harold Bell Wright (Ryerson, Toronto, $2). Like Sinclair Lewis, Mr. Wright now deals with the contemporary Protestant Church in the United States. It is not altogether to his liking either; and he makes constructive suggestions. This is a novel like "The Shepherd of the Hills" and "The Calling of Dan Matthews." In fact, Dan Matthews is one of the characters in the new story.

Literary Notes

THE New York "Forum" is offering a prize of $7,500 for the best book submitted on "humanized knowledge"—any book for general reading on science, history, philosophy, sociology, psychology or biography, music, art or literature. Something of the style of Van Loon's "Story of Mankind" or Durant's "Story of Philosophy" or "Why We Behave Like Human Beings" is what is wanted. The award is to be called the Francis Bacon Award. The winning book will run in the "Forum," and be published as a book by Simon & Shuster. For further particulars, apply to the "Forum," 441 Lexington Ave., New York.

*

THE Literary Guild was launched [illegible] when it proposed to supply subscribers with books at "approximately half price." In its first four months of operation, it has issued "Anthony Comstock" $3, "Mr. Fortune's Maggot" $2, "Tristram" $1.50, "Edwin Arlington Robinson" $1.50, and "Trader Horn" $4—total value according to retail sales, $12. Proportionate subscription for one-third of a year, $6. Answer: half-price. At the same time the retailer has obviously profited by the increased demand for these books at the full trade prices.

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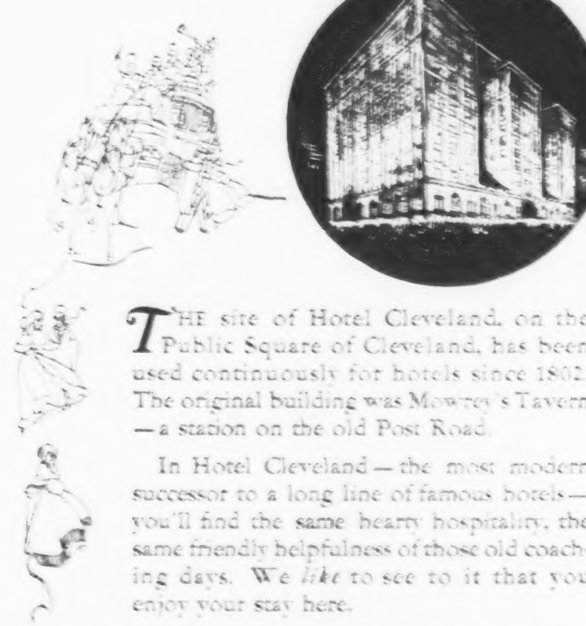

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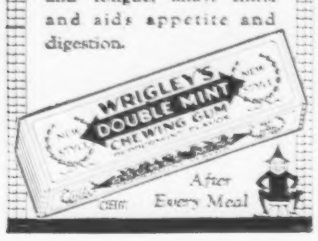

After Every Meal

THE first locomotive to haul a train into the new Union Station at Toronto on the occasion of the opening of this station by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Saturday was one of the 6100 Northern Type locomotives recently placed in service by the Canadian National Railways for handling their fast passenger and manifest freight trains. These locomotives, which are the largest in the British Empire, and of which 40 have been ordered for use on Canadian lines, are distinctly a product of Canada. With tender their overall weight is 326 tons, length 94 feet, and they are capable of developing more than 3200 horse power. It was this "Titan of the Steel Rail" which hauled the royal train from Kingston to Toronto.

On this occasion also the first railway ticket issued from the ticket booths of the new station was one entitling His Royal Highness to passage "Between All Stations" on the Canadian National System. Immediately after declaring the new station open the Prince of Wales proceeded to the Canadian National Railways ticket windows where he was issued "Ticket No. 1" of the issue of the new station. Tickets Nos. two, three and four were issued to Prince George, Premier Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin respectively.

All the 6100 Northern type locomotives such as used to haul the Royal train for this occasion, twenty are being built at Kingston and a like number at Montreal. These are probably the last word in locomotive construction in the British Empire. They are to be used on "The International Limited" and other famous passenger trains of the National System and it is the longest run that they will make, the longest locomotive run in the Dominion, from Montreal to Sarnia, 511 miles without change. These locomotives are also convertible and may be used either in fast passenger or fast freight service.

"DOES the aurora borealis when in visible display interfere with radio reception?" was a question directed to A. R. McEwan, Director of Radio, Canadian National Railways, in an endeavor to reach some solution of a problem which has caused a great deal of discussion. Mr. McEwan was approached because his department has unusual opportunities for observing the manifestations of the "Northern Lights", and the effect of the phenomena on reception apparatus.

During a period of three years logs have been prepared daily by operators in charge of receiving sets on Canadian National trains, an average of 120 such reports being filed each week dealing with reception conditions across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, this material being obtained from the performance of sets installed on the principal trains of the Canadian National System.

Out of his own personal experience, amplified by the observations contained in the train radio logs, Mr. McEwan answered the question by saying:

"Periodic cycles of poor radio conditions have occurred recently and no doubt the aurora display has been given a share of the blame by owners of radio receiving sets. Canada being closer to the magnetic pole than most countries offers greater opportunity for the study of this effect on radio transmission. These Northern Lights are believed to be due to clouds of electrons shot off from the sun, causing ionization in the rare upper atmosphere. The aurora is generally accompanied by large disturbing currents on the earth's surface affecting land telegraph lines and ocean cables which use the earth as a return path. These wandering currents appear to be of low frequency and, therefore, would not directly affect radio reception such as is the case of static.

"There is on record in the headquarters of the Radio Department of the Canadian National Railways a letter from the Federal Government agent at Fort Smith, situated on the Athabasca at the northern boundary of Alberta and the Northwest Territory, to the effect that on more than one occasion he had splendid reception at that point from CNRA (Moncton, N.B.); CNRO, (Ottawa) and other stations in Canada and the United States during periods when the aurora was particularly brilliant.

"This testimony coming from a point where there are no local disturbances of interference, is of some interest in the general discussion regarding such phenomena on broadcasting and the reception at distant places.

"One man who should know the effect of the Northern Lights on radio is Donald McMillan who passed right under the aurora display during his trip to the Arctic and reported that it had no effect on static.

"Referring again to cycles of poor radio reception, the theory has been advanced that abnormally large disturbances on the sun have been accompanied by violent expulsions of tremendous clouds of electrons. In order to understand how radio channels may be affected when these extra electrons are shot off from the sun, we must first take into consideration the theory devised by the late Oliver Heavyside. This theory assumes that should a person ascend through the earth's atmosphere he would eventually reach a point at which the atmospheric pressure is so slight that the gas becomes a good conductor of electricity, hence a good reflector of radio waves.

"Thus we can consider the earth as being surrounded by a reflecting medium. Near the earth is more air, which is a conductor in the daytime and an insulator during the night, because during the daytime the sun's rays ionize the air. The reflecting medium can then be considerably downward, or as being nearer the earth's surface during the daytime than it is at night, for after the sun sets de-ionization occurs in all the lower atmosphere and there is left the upper layer, or shell, surrounding the earth. Heavyside then assumes that radio waves glide along the inside of this shell for great distances with very little loss. The irregularities of reception are accounted for by the changes in the Heavyside layer. Changes in signal strength at a given point are accounted for in this way.

"Probably the best indication we have of the existence of this so-called Heavyside layer is the aurora borealis display. This display, as observed by the individual, may be merely an indication that the Heavyside layer, or electron-charged atmosphere, a hundred or more miles above the earth's surface really exists. At any rate, whether the aurora borealis appears or not, the electrical condition of the Heavyside layer seems to affect the transmission of radio frequency waves."

The conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing are that while the Aurora cannot be said to actually affect radio transmission and reception, at the same time this phenomena is at times the visible sign of other causes which do affect radio, and, therefore, there is certain relation between them.

OVER 1500 LAKES IN ALGONQUIN PARK

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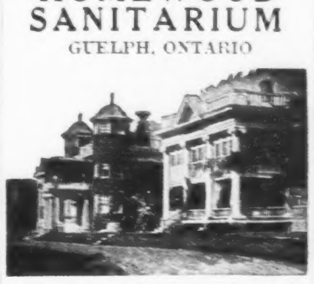

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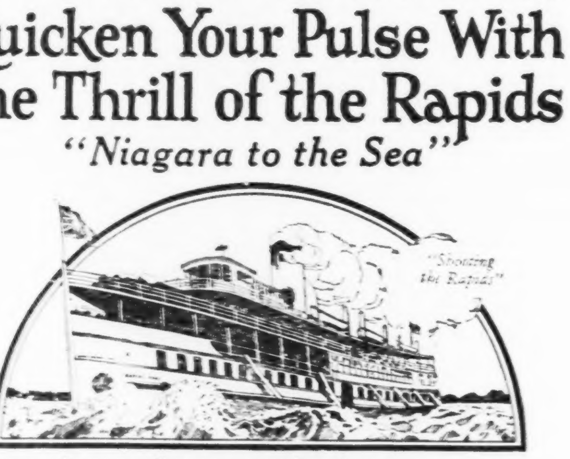

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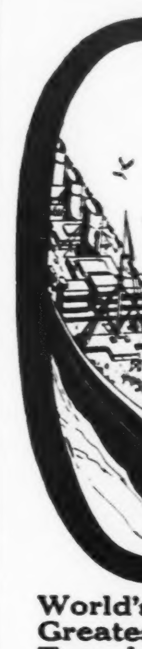

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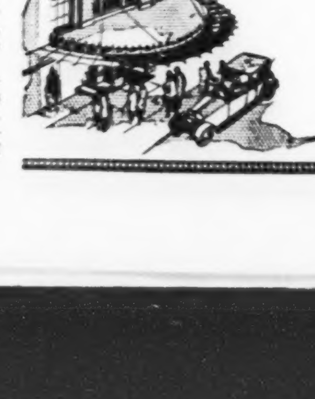

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BRITISH TEACHERS VISIT CANADA
A party of 160 British teachers came to Canada on board the Metagama to attend the conference of the World Federation of Education Associations at Toronto (August 7 to 13). The photo shows some of them photographed at Paddington Station, London, prior to their departure.

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Incubation

THOUSANDS of babies are literally incubated in modern hospitals because of recent advances in the science of electrically controlled air, says a bulletin issued by the Modern Science Institute, of Toledo, Ohio.

Within twelve hours after birth, each baby is taken through four distinct climatic changes, mechanically created, to "acclimatize" it to the outside world and properly start it on a healthful career. It is at least ten hours before the mother sees her baby after birth. And the important thing is that windows are closed tight to protect baby from the inclemencies of outside weather. Correct proportions of air, scientifically heated and humidified, are brought in by powerful ventilating fans to give baby "made to order" weather.

Mortality of newly born babies has been greatly reduced since the hospitals have learned to scientifically control the air and other weather conditions within the nurseries, according to Dr. Ray C. King, baby expert of two of Toledo's largest hospitals.

"Immediately after birth the baby is placed in a bassinet or rubber lined crib which is electrically heated to a temperature of 90 degrees," Dr. King said. "The baby remains in this crib for an hour after which it is washed with oil and clothed. It is then wrapped in blankets and placed on a heating table where it remains for eight to ten hours. This table is heated to 80 degrees. The temperature of the room or nursery itself is maintained at 68 to 70 degrees at all times. Humidity is important and is held at 45 to 50 degrees relative.

"You see, every baby loses weight within three or four days after birth due to gradual dehydration or moisture loss. A ten or eleven pound baby will lose from a pound to a pound and a half by this process. The weight loss of a five pound baby amounts usually to three or four ounces. That's why the air in the nursery cannot be too dry. It is important, too, that the baby receive plenty of clean air without draughts or the dusts that blow in from the outside. The air should be filtered or washed. Air in the nurseries of many hospitals is completely changed every five minutes."

The Tea Taster

AMERICA'S $31,000,000 importation of tea is controlled by the tip of one human tongue. The sovereign possessor is George F. Mitchell, supervising examiner of the U.S. Tea Control laboratory. It is his duty to determine by taste whether tea offered for import to this country meets federal standards for approximately 2,000 grades, kinds and varieties.

Directly under him are five men, one each in New York, Boston, Tacoma, San Francisco and Honolulu. Mitchell guides their work and standardizes their technique. Last year they brewed and tasted samples from 11,000,000 pounds of tea entering United States ports. Almost 500,000 pounds were rejected as inferior in quality. The remainder was ordered released from bonded warehouses.

It is only a few hours from the time sea shipments are docked until samples are tasted and either approved for distribution to trade or the importer notified of rejection.

Few persons possess such educated palates. Government tea-tasters are selected after long years of training and experience. Usually "brought up" in the tea trade, they can tell blindfolded if they are tasting Darjeeling or Moyune, Foochow Oolong or Ping Suey.

They can tell by the taste whether the shipment contains artificial coloring or "facing," whether the exporter has sent the plant's tender top leaves, valued for the rich, stimulating alkaloid caffein, or the older stem leaves full of tannin and weak, non-commercial properties. They can tell, too, whether the tea grew at high altitudes, best in production of flavor, or the exact region in China, India, Japan and Formosa, Dutch East Indies, Java and Sumatra, Africa and the Azores.

If their tongues falter, if there is any doubt that the flavor or the "body" of the liquid meets federal regulations for that particular tea, samples are sent here to Mitchell. His analysis is final. A board of seven tea experts, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, has fixed uniform standards to guide him.

An adamant importer, insisting that his tea is not below standard, has recourse to a Board of Tea Appeals, three employees of the Department of Agriculture, whose palates are called upon to determine whether the tea in controversy conforms to their delineation of tea which is standard.

Notice Is Hereby Given

A friend may turn into a lover,
A duckling change into a swan,
But the lover who hands me his friendship
May I never lay eyes upon.

So you who have tugged at my heart-strings
Take warning, take warning of this,
You may send me a ring full of poison,
But beware of a brotherly kiss.

A friend may turn into a lover—
There's always a fair chance of that;
But the lover who swears that he likes me,
Had better be finding his hat.

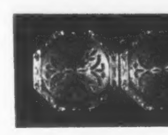
—*Ruth Fitch Bartlett in "The New Yorker".*

GIVES ADVICE TO MARRIED MEN THOSE WITH FAMILIES, TOO

If you must take your wife with you, says the sage, take her to some place where she can have a good time without tagging behind you all the day. Bon Echo is a good suggestion because if you do get tired of one another there is always the lake and a canoe to jump into. On one side of the Camp there is a "babies" beach, where the kiddies can walk out a hundred yards without wetting their tummies. On the other side, the real water babies play. There is riding and tennis and hiking, every facility for aquatic sport, good meals and bungalow or "house" accommodation. An outdoor theatre helps cater to the aesthetic.

The station is Kaladar, just a few hours from Toronto. Ask any Canadian Agent for particulars.

You Can Buy Money
Spend Your Money In a Bank
YOU buy many things on the instalment plan—why not buy money?.
You can soon buy $1,000 if you treat your savings as a monthly bill—an obligation that must be met.
Ask for a copy of our Budget Book.
It will help you to save.
The Royal Bank of Canada
9700


Krementz Links
for Street and Sports Wear
Krementz Links are of the highest quality, the finest workmanship and the most stylish patterns. Your Jeweller has a wide selection of Krementz Links for Street and Sports Wear.
Krementz Studs
The superior process used to make these studs assures you of a stud stylishly correct, and of high quality.
Krementz studs are worn by men who are correctly dressed to the last detail. See them at your jeweller's.

Every good Jewellery store and Haberdasher carries these outstanding lines.
JACK W. LEES
Canadian Distributor
95 KING ST. EAST TORONTO.

AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND
Via Honolulu and Suva
The new and well appointed passenger liners sail from Vancouver, B.C., and Victoria, B.C.
"Niagara" (20,000 Tons) Aug. 24 Oct. 19
"Aorangi" (22,000 Tons) Sept. 21 Nov. 16
For fares, etc., apply to all Railway and Steamship Agents or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

STOPS

TRAIN SICKNESS
Mothersill's prevents exhaustion, nausea, dizziness and faintness of Train Travel. Journey by Sea, Train, Auto, Car or Air in Health and Comfort. 33
75c. & $1.50 at Drug Stores or direct
The Mothersill Remedy Co., Ltd.
New York Paris Montreal London
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
25 Years In Use

Order Now For School
Cash's Names
Woven on Fine Cambric Tape
for marking clothing and linen
SAVE CONFUSION and LAUNDRY LOSSES
12 Doz. $3—6 Doz. $2—3 Doz. $1.50
J. & J. CASH, Inc., 6 Grier Street Belleville, Ont.

The Truck Driver
No matter how heavy the load or how hard the going—I can count on my truck pulling through because I use dependable Champions —They're the *better* spark plug.
Champion is the better spark plug because of its double-ribbed sillimanite core—its two-piece construction and its special analysis electrodes.
Champion X—for Fords 80¢
Champion—Cars other than Fords 90¢

CHAMPION Spark Plugs
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A CANADIAN-MADE PRODUCT

NASH
Leads the World in Motor Car Value
New Models
3 New Series · New Lower Prices
Thrill the Country
July Sales 71% Greater than Biggest Previous July
—and August sales will drive far beyond the largest previous August in Nash history.
Everywhere the greatest crowds in Nash history are thronging to view the new Nash Models.
Here on display are the finest, *fastest*, smoothest riding cars Nash ever developed.
In design and finish they are the smartest looking cars you have ever seen, *regardless of price.*
Their performance in the way of speed and power-smoothness is a revelation.
They are cradled on springs built by a new secret alloy steel process that give Nash cars a riding luxury you have never known before.
If as yet you have not been to our showroom, *come* at once. See all that Nash offers you in the way of matchless quality and value at the new LOW prices.
Alberta Nash, Ltd. . . . Calgary, Alberta
Stewart Nash Motors, Ltd. . . St. John, N. B.
Nash Motor Sales Co., Ltd. . . . Halifax, N. S.
Legare-Nash Motors, Ltd. Montreal
Nash Ajax Motors, Ltd., Vancouv
Breay Nash Motors, Ltd. .
Lennard & McLaughlins Motors, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba and Regina, S

WILSON'S
BACHELOR

BISHOP OF NEW YORK IN LONDON
Rt. Rev. Dr. Manning, who was recently the guest of honor at a Pilgrims dinner in London.

A NAME FOR DEPENDABLE FUEL

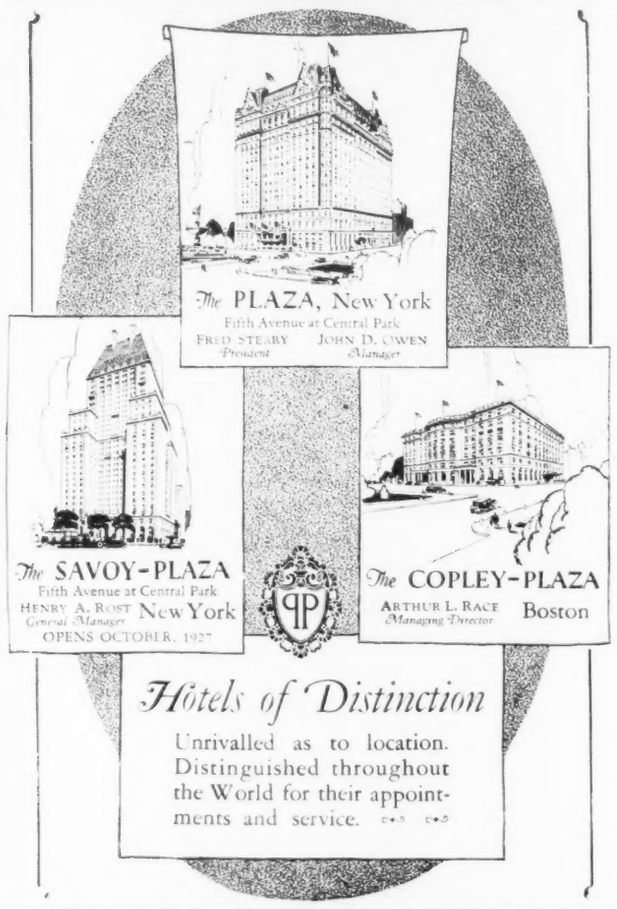
SEMET SOLVAY COKE

SEMET SOLVAY COKE put in your cellar now will repay you with economical heat all next winter. No fuel can possibly be as well prepared nor deliveries as easily made when the pavements are icy and the snow begins to fall.

Buy *NOW* and *PROFIT*

The Standard Fuel Co.

Elgin 7151



Migratory Birds' Laws

A SUMMARY of the Migratory Birds Convention Act is given below. This is the law which is based upon the Treaty with the United States. Any enquiries concerning this law may be addressed to the Commissioner of the Canadian National Parks, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Open seasons for Ontario, dates inclusive: Ducks, Geese, Brant and Rails, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15; Wilson's or Jack Snipe, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15; Woodcock, Sept. 15 to Nov. 30.

There is a closed season throughout the year in Ontario on Band-tailed Pigeons, Eider Duck (the latter may be taken during the open season in that portion of Ontario, north of the Quebec, Cochrane, Winnipeg line of the Canadian National Railway), Swans, Cranes, Curlew, Willets, Godwits, Upland Plover, Black-bellied and Golden Plover, Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs, Avocets, Dowitchers, Knots, Oyster-catchers, Phalaropes, Stilts, Surf-birds, Turnstones, and all the shore-birds not provided with an open season in above schedule.

There is a closed season throughout the year on the following non-game birds: Auks, Auklets, Bitterns, Fulmars, Gannets, Grebes, Guillemots, Gulls, Herons, Jaegers, Loons, Murres, Petrels, Puffins, Shearwaters, and Terns; and there is a closed season throughout the year on the following insectivorous birds: Bobolinks, Catbirds, Chickadees, Cuckoos, Flickers, Flycatchers, Grosbeaks, Hummingbirds, Kinglets, Martins, Meadowlarks, Nighthawks or Bull Bats, Nuthatches, Orioles, Robins, Shrikes, Swallows, Swifts, Tanagers, Titmice, Thrushes Vireos, Warblers, Waxwings Whip-poor-wills, Woodpeckers, and Wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

No person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest migratory game birds during the close season. Sale of these birds is forbidden.

The killing, capturing, taking injuring or molesting of migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds is prohibited.

The possession of legally taken migratory game birds is allowed until March 31st, following the open season. In Ontario it is an offence to kill or attempt to kill any migratory game bird between sunset and sunrise.

Bag Limits—Ducks 25, but not more than 200 in a season. Geese 15, Brant 15, Rails 25, Wilson's Snipe 25, Woodcock 10.

Guns and Appliances—The use of automatic (auto loading), swivel, or machine guns, or battery, or any gun larger than number 10 gauge is prohibited, and the use of any aeroplane, power-boat, sail-boat, or night light, and shooting from any horse-drawn or motor vehicle is forbidden.

Penalty—Every person who violates any provision of this Act or any regulation shall, for each offence, be liable upon summary conviction to a fine of not more than three hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

True Friendship

A film magnate was approached, according to the New Yorker, by an acquaintance of less affluent days with a request that he indorse a note for $5,000.

"All you have to do," said the man, "is sign this paper and the president of the Chatham and Phenix bank will let me have the money."

"Do you know that bank president?" asked the magnate.

"Not personally."

"Well, do you think I'd let you borrow money from a strange bank president? An old friend like you? You have him endorse the note and I'll lend you the money myself."

THE TOUR OF CONTRASTS —A NEW THRILL
July 25th—August 15th, 1927

Would you like to have some new conversation? To tell about Banff and Lake Louise, to have your circle shrug with jealous mien at the wonder tales? Then come along with Sinclair Laird and his band of adventurers. Over the Great Divide. Enjoy the shivers of a motor trip clinging to the Windermere Road. All the petty details of reservations, hotels, drives, sight-seeing trips arranged beforehand by the Director under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific, World's Greatest Travel System. The Luxury Tour of Confederation Year. And the cost just what you expect. Ask W. Fulton, Canadian Pacific Railway Bldg., Toronto, for Tour Literature now.

The Confederation

Leaves TORONTO
9.00 P.M. Every Day (Standard Time)
Direct Through Service to

WINNIPEG	8.45 A.M. C.T.	2nd Day
BRANDON	1.00 P.M. C.T.	
REGINA	6.40 P.M. M.T.	
SASKATOON	11.40 P.M. M.T.	
EDMONTON	10.00 A.M. M.T.	3rd Day
VANCOUVER	3.00 P.M. P.T.	4th Day

C.T.—Central Time; M.T.—Mountain Time; P.T.—Pacific Time

EQUIPMENT—Observation-Library-Buffet Car (Radio). Standard Sleepers—Tourist Sleepers and Coaches.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—King and Toronto Sts. Elgin 6241-6246

TRAVEL CANADIAN NATIONAL

See CANADA in Canada's Diamond Jubilee Year 1867-1927

Going to EUROPE this Summer!

Now is the time to make your reservations. A small deposit will reserve the choicest accommodation for you by

CABIN CLASS

Frequent sailings from Montreal and Quebec; 4 days open sea by the mighty water boulevard to Europe. You enjoy the privileges of the entire ship — all the public rooms, promenade decks, shelter decks. The meals and service are of the Canadian Pacific high standard of excellence.

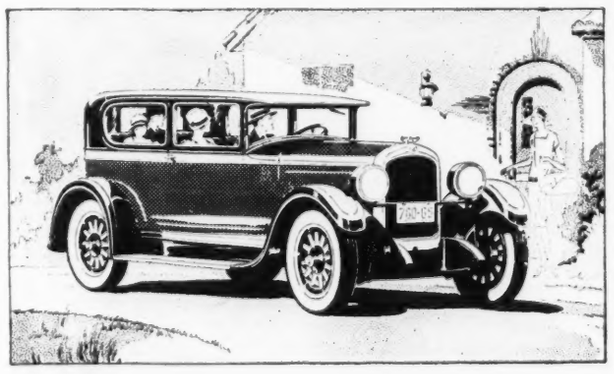
For further information ask any steamship agent, or—

J. E. PARKER
Gen. Agent, Ocean Traffic,
C.P.R. Bldg., Toronto

Always carry Canadian Pacific Express Company's Travellers' Cheques. Negotiable everywhere

CANADIAN PACIFIC
GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Performance that KEEPS its first fine edge



Hupmobile Six

See The Latest of Modern Improvements Recently Introduced in This Six

Clear Vision Bodies, Color Options, Mohair Upholstery, Instrument Panel Under Glass, Indirectly Lighted, Vision-Ventilating Windshield, Tilting Beam Headlights, Headlight Control on Steering Wheel, Both Manifold and Thermostatic Heat Control, Dash Gasoline Gauge, Gasoline Filter, Force Feed Lubrication, Oil Filter, Special Vibration Damper, 4-Wheel Brakes, Balloon Tires, Snubbers.

Sedan, five-passenger, four-door, $1910. Brougham (illustrated), five-passenger, two-door, $1910. Coupe, two-passenger, with rumble seat, $1910. Roadster, with rumble seat, $1910. Touring, five-passenger, $1825. **All prices f.o.b. Windsor.**

Hupmobile Six stands out from the group of medium-priced sixes as the one Six that holds its first brilliant performance and smoothness over a long period of years.

And this is logical — for Hupmobile builds its Six a full 10% higher in quality, going far beyond the point where others rest content with precision measurements and quality of materials.

Hupmobile pays far more for rigid inspection, for Grade A materials, for adherence to higher manufacturing ideals. But the difference is absorbed in the selling margin instead of added to the purchase price. Thus Hupmobile Six has become quickly recognized *as the closest-priced Six in Canada.*

If you are interested in *after cost* as well as first cost, in beauty and completeness of equipment that matches the splendid Hupmobile chassis —see the new series Hupmobile Six. A test will convince you that here is value alone and unapproached in the entire six market.

THE CLOSEST-PRICED SIX IN CANADA

SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 13, 1927

Something for Nothing or Where's the Catch?

Interesting Bulletin by National Better Business Bureau of New York City Which It Will Pay Every Adult and Adolescent to Read—Tricks in Showmanship and Salesmanship—The Coarse Art of Putting It Over.

OFFERING "Something for Nothing" is regarded in certain quarters as an effective means for attracting attention. An old white-haired showman of our acquaintance on reading an advertisement which purported to offer gifts to the reader, commented in this wise:

"Some of these copy writers," he chuckled, "might have come direct from a carnival lot. They remind me of one of my own old stunts.

"I remember one night when the gasoline flares of our carnival swayed in the warm, spring breeze. The crowd milled around, eating peanuts and popcorn and yelling nonsense above the racket of our calliope. The shooting gallery rattled with the competition of local crack shots. The ring-a-cane games did a good business, especially when the first winners began to show their friends the prizes they had won. This crowd I am telling you about was in a spending mood.

"My job as manager was to pass around from tent to tent, check up on the barkers and watch the cappers or shillabers we used to start the money flowing. Half way down the midway was a soap peddler, a nice fellow with some pretty good sales ideas. But this evening the crowd paid no attention to him. Our cappers bought his soap, but nobody else could seem to get interested.

"I saw there was nothing else but for me to get into it myself. The young fellow was all right as a salesman, but he wasn't a showman. So I got up there on his box, pulled a couple of handfuls of silver dollars out of my pockets, slapped 'em on the table, and started my spiel.

"'Come right this way, folks. Everybody wants to hear about the wonderful offers we are going to make this evening. We are not selling anything, ladies and gentlemen. We are here to advertise the most wonderful soap ever devised for the human skin. We are literally going to give it away. It takes off more than dirt. It takes off callouses, sunburn, freckles and warts. It makes rough, red hands look like the hands of a lady or gentleman. Next week it will be on sale in your stores at a dollar a cake. But we're not asking you a dollar to-night, not half a dollar, nor even a quarter of a dollar. We're going to *give* it away. And that isn't all we're going to do. If I told you what else—you wouldn't believe me, so I'm going to let you see me do it. Here we have a package of soap such as the big stores sell for two dollars. Between the two cakes of soap I put this bright, new silver dollar, and wrap up the package and put it back in stock. And now I'm putting another dollar into this package.'

"As a matter of fact, I *did* put a few dollars into those soap packages. But I put those particular packages where I could locate them when I wanted them. When I had worked all those dollars out of sight, I yelled:

"'Now! I'm really going to advertise this soap. I'm going to make some of you a present of ninety cents each to take this soap home and try it out. If I just handed it out, you wouldn't be serious. You saw me put those dollars in there. Now, you can have any package of soap in that bag—while they last—for the smallest silver coin that Uncle Sam makes—a dime, ten cents, the tenth part of a dollar.'

"Well, they stepped right up. We sold soap to that carnival crowd as fast as we could hand out packages and take in dimes. When things slowed up a bit, I'd pass out a package with a dollar in it to some local fellow whom folks seemed to know, and I would make him open it up and show it, and business would get better right away again.

"It wasn't bad soap we were selling. Ten cents was a reasonable price for it. But I wasn't selling soap; I was selling chances at those silver dollars. As I told the young fellow afterwards, it wasn't salesmanship at all; it was showmanship."

At the carnival, such performances seem "a good show" to us who know there will be no silver dollar in the package which our neighbor buys. It is in key with the carnival,—cheap, common, noisy, ephemeral.

But when a national advertiser or a local store pitches its advertising or selling methods in the same key—what then?

*

WHAT happens when this old carnival technic is applied to everyday selling? Here is a modern instance:

The morning was young and pleasant and the lady of the house in one of her friendliest moods. She knew that her caller was a magazine solicitor, but he was courteous and well dressed and she knew and liked the magazines he displayed; wherefore she listened with more than her usual interest.

"In order to increase circulation, and thus secure more advertising," expained the presentable young solicitor, "the publisher of these magazines has authorized me to give them to you for one year for the mere cost of postage. All you have to do is pay me seventy-five cents now and fill in your name and address on this blank."

The offer was attractive. She knew the regular subscription price was several times seventy-five cents. She went into another room for her money. Her pocket-book lay next to the telephone. Acting upon an oft-repeated caution, she called the number of the Better Business Bureau of that city before rejoining the salesman, and described his offer.

"Our experience," she was told, "is that this magazine company lives up to its contracts."

"What contracts?" demanded the lady.

"Weren't you asked to sign anything?" asked the Bureau man.

"Why,—why, yes," she recalled, with some surprise.

"Did you read the contract?" continued the voice.

"No; I didn't," she confesed.

"I would, if I were you," admonished her advisor, "before you sign or pay out any money. The contract is clear, and you ought to know what is in it. *Read before you sign.*"

She did. When the solicitor had removed a reluctant thumb from the reading matter she learned that the price of the magazines was **seventy-five cents *a month* for *eight months*.** Nowhere in the contract was there any mention of gifts, of advertising, or "the price of postage".

What happened?

The woman liked the magazines. Had the offer been presented in a straightforward manner, she would have subscribed without hesitation. The salesman's attempt to mislead her with "give away" talk, however, made her angry. She not only declined to sign but reported the entire transaction to the Better Business Bureau in writing. When these facts were presented to the magazine company, together with other consumer reports on this salesman, he was asked to find other employment. He found it in a local store, which he served in similar ill fashion. Some mountebank kink in that young man's brain makes it almost impossible for him to understand how any merchandise or service can be sold frankly on its merits. He is a rolling stone because the number of concerns who do business his way is shrinking steadily.

WEST PREPARING TO HANDLE BIG CROP

Above is seen a Canadian National train of forty cars loaded with 120 McCormick-Deering threshers, en route to the West from the International Harvester Company's plant at Hamilton, Ont. A Canadian Pacific train of forty-three cars carrying 106 of these machines left a few days previously.

YEARS ago many consumers were obsessed with what the salesman of that day called "sales resistance". They were said to be pinching nickels and trying very hard not to buy anything. It was considered necessary to resort to all sorts of expedients to induce them to unloosen the drawstrings of the wallet, and to spend a few dollars for their own comfort or betterment. But that day has passed.

Thousands of concerns engaged in manufacturing or retailing have achieved their greatest prosperity through a sales policy in which there is no room for tricks or subterfuge. They offer value and service for a fair price. They make no secret of the fact that they are in business to earn dividends for their stockholders. The public (which owns stock in most business today) has learned to respect this frank and straightforward method of doing business. Carnival sales tactics now tend to direct suspicion toward the seller. Why should any seller *give away* merchandise, or real estate, or stock, or tooth paste? What's the matter with it? Why can't it be sold readily on its merits to the millions of American consumers who are able and eager to buy what they need and generally what they want, as well?

*

THERE is so often a catch. The "free" lot may appear to be free, but it is only twenty feet wide and there are usually survey and recording fees. And the price of the adjoining lot may be another catch in that one. The tooth-paste may appear to be free, but what's the market for the stock with which it is given? Stock in one company was given with a pair of shoes. Did the stock add anything to the value of the shoes?

A new kind of "sales resistance" is growing up among wise consumers,—the resistance of experience and intelligence toward "give away" tactics. Thus, when a store advertises player-pianos and adds to the copy "this beautiful piano lamp, bench, embroidered scarf and twelve rolls given away absolutely free," hundreds of readers surmise that the cost of the articles has been heaved into the selling-price of the piano, and trade elsewhere.

Similarly, when a book salesman opens his talk with the statement:

"I am authorized to present you with a complete, full bound set of this new work, de luxe edition, with the compliments of the publishers." In a growing number of homes he is unlikely to get far beyond his opening. The wise prospect asks to see the contract, *reads* it, finds the catch, and then speeds the parting guest. What's the catch? The contract provides a charge for a supplemental service over a period of years, or something else quite sufficient to defray the cost of the "gift".

Unfortunately, not all prospects are wise prospects. Unfortunately, too, neither education nor experience are the measure of wisdom. Many prospects who have grown wise and find "the catch" in such sales methods, are persons of modest schooling and no business experience. On the other hand, prosperous business and professional men and their families, with enviable backgrounds of education and experience, contribute steadily a toll of thousands of dollars gathered through such crude methods. Stripped of the fine oratorical flourishes with which they are presented, many of the schemes are obviously ridiculous. Nevertheless, otherwise intelligent persons continue to pay financial tribute to such schemes.

*

ONE threadbare sales approach which begins to provoke a derisive grin on the part of the wise ones among lawyers, doctors, teachers and other professional men and women is the sales talk or letter which begins with the words *"You have been selected."* The pretense is that because of high standing in the community, you are to be made the recipient of a set of books at a merely nominal price, in order that the publisher may have as a reference in that community a member of your profession, whose opinion is valued and respected. Often the words of the late John Wanamaker are quoted to the effect that "a favorable comment from a pleased user is more valuable to a business than a page of newspaper advertising". Your reputation is to take the place of part of the regular price of the set of books and it is to be charged to advertising expense. The regular price is represented as $149.50;—but the books are to be placed in your hands for $52.75 to cover actual cost of printing and binding.

The catch in it is the discovery, made, perhaps, in the locker room of your golf club, that a crew of salesmen has covered every other member of your profession listed in the telephone Red Book, making the same offer in the same words at the same price. If you have signed up, your chagrin is increased when you learn that $52.75 is the regular price of the books, and that they have never sold for more.

As the true nature of these "give away" tricks become more widely known, the advertiser who offers frankly to sell merchandise of stated specifications at a fair price finds his copy read with more interest and the salesman who employs neither pretense nor masquerade finds a readier audience. Why shouldn't he? He is telling a straight story about the thing he is interested in, and that will most readily interest any audience.

*

NEARLY everyone has a telephone listing today, and we get on to still other mailing lists by clipping the coupons of display advertisements. For many of us opening the day's mail has become one of the most enjoyable of indoor sports. What a lot of interesting things and services are offered through this type of advertising! But glance for a moment at the type of competition it is obliged to meet in this daily struggle for attention and interest.

Here is a raincoat concern which encloses a "Merchandise Discount Check", which is not a check, is drawn on no bank, and confers no discount not available to anyone. After deducting the amount of the check from the price quoted, the resultant figure is found to be the same as the price for which the garment formerly sold.

A mail order hosiery concern offers with every two pairs "to put in an extra pair with our compliments". Something for nothing? The hose so advertised as "of Pure Japan Silk, with the best Rayon backing" analyzed as 7 per cent. silk and the balance rayon.

A correspondence school bids for enrollments with a "scholarship check", drawn on no bank and of no real value, which the prospect is supposed to apply toward tuition. But the price quoted to the prospect is not the regular tuition price. It is higher by the amount of the check.

What do consumers do with this type of "give away" copy? Some believe it. But many consign it to the waste basket as soon as the "give away" feature is read. There are limits to human credulity. It appears that there are also limits to consumer patience, for the number of persons who mail such fatuous advertising in to Better Business Bureaus with indignant protests, grows steadily. Some object to the insult done their intelligence; some allege moral obliquity on the part of such advertisers; some resent the waste of their time by such oafish efforts to be clever.

The trail of a "give away" salesman today is marked by similar protests and reports. Perhaps it is time that such advertisers and merchants took fresh stock of public intelligence. Undoubtedly there are a number of yokels left. *But the number of persons who read contracts before they sign, and who expect to pay for what they get, is materially on the increase. Progressive advertisers are adapting their advertising and selling methods to meet this consumer trade.*

You are urged to read every contract before you sign it, and to examine each offering with special care when you are offered something for nothing. Buy where, when and from whom you please, but ***be sure you know just what you are to receive, how much you are to pay for it, and when.***

The Good Better Business Bureaus Do—

SOME idea of the good Better Business Bureaus of the United States do may be illustrated by listing the various items which appear in a Bulletin of the Boston Better Business Bureau dated July 11th. The printed matter of this Bulletin occupies two sides of a sheet of paper of business letter size, and yet it manages to convey the following information of value to the investing public.

1st—The Boston Transcript's estimate that the economic cost of crime in the United States is from ten to fourteen billion dollars annually, that the direct financial loss is three billion dollars, and that of this one billion dollars is charged to stock frauds and another billion dollars to Post Office frauds. The balance is divided among credit frauds, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, customs frauds, freight thefts and home building frauds.

2nd—That the Wall Street Iconoclast, tipster publication of George Graham Rice, alias Jacob Simon Herzig, ex-convict and fraudulent promoter, suspended publication, and subscribers have been receiving The Wall Street Daily Financial News in its place. The new publication carries advertising of H. A. Cassidy & Co., and Colliton & Company members of the Boston Curb Exchange, who specialize in Idaho Copper, General Mines and Colombia Emerald, which were promoted by George Graham Rice.

3rd—The Federal Trade Commission has directed McGowan Laboratories Inc., Chicago, makers of McGowan's Reducine, and Womanhood Publishing Corporation, New York City, publishers of "True Romances," to discontinue false and misleading statements made in McGowan advertising carried in "True Romances." The Commission found the statements as to the value of "Reducine" cream in dissolving excess fat to be false.

4th—The Department of Public Utilities for Massachusetts found that the sale of securities of the Bilt-In Foot Regulator Co. was fraudulent or would result in fraud. Brian E. Hawkes was President.

5th—Samuel Goldie and Sam Mussman, so-called stock salesmen, were arrested by the Nashua, N.H., police on warrants charging them with larceny of $40,000 in a stock scheme. Goldie had been selling stock of the Wilson Drug Stores, Inc.

6th—The Department of Public Utilities found that sale of the stock of the Princeton Gold Mines Co. was fraudulent or would result in fraud. It was a common law trust organized in 1922 with an authorized capitalization of $1,000,000, and the stock was offered by John W. Crooks, 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. This Company's main office is at San Francisco, California.

7th—The brokerage registration of George H. Perkins of George H. Perkins & Company was revoked because he sold stock in the Allied Can Corporation to the amount of $9,852.50 at various prices from $1 to $2, and Perkins got all but $2,994 of this. This is the same man who sold Arizona Lead Mines Co. stock which was listed on the Boston Curb Exchange.

8th—Malden Knitting Mills, Malden, Mass., had a complaint issued against it by the Federal Trade Commission that it was putting labels "guaranteed all wool," "all wool," and "100% wool" when the garments were part wool and part cotton.

9th—Jay E. Bailey has been arrested on a charge of using the mails to defraud. Under the name of F. C. Frame & Co., he advertised in various papers that he was in a position to aid talented girls and youths to go on the concert, Chautaqua or entertainment platform. He charged various amounts as his fee, and collected as high as $200 from his prospects.

Every one of those nine items contains warnings or information such as that which SATURDAY NIGHT has been consistently and constantly publishing for the information and warning of the Canadian public for two decades. The Boston Better Business Bureau is only one bureau among forty-three doing similar work in the United States, and they all have co-operation from much more stringent security laws than exist in Canada. It is time that Canada awoke, but until the Dominion Government closes the gate which it leaves hospitably open for the crooks and confidence men to avail themselves of when they cannot get "by" provincial authorities (in the West, particularly) to get incorporation for Companies which never give the public even half a show.

Vast Destruction of Timber by Fire

IT IS estimated that the amount of timber burned in the history of Canadian forests is 555 billion cubic feet, or from four to five times the amount that has been cut for commercial use, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. Of our original forest wealth less than one-third is left. This surely is a costly warning in the interests of forest protection and fire prevention.

Little Lessons in Finance

Culled by the Financial Editor from the World's Great Writers

Forty-third Lesson. (Taken from George Meredith's "The Shaving of Shagpat").

"Let him who grasps the crown strip not for shame,
Lest he expose what gain'd it—blow and maim!"

"So be it with thee and thy thwacking, O foolish youth! Hide it from thyself, thou silly one! What! thou hast been thwacked, and refusest the fruit of it — which is resoluteness, strength of mind, sternness in pursuit of the object!"

*

"If thou wouldst take the great leap, be ready for the little jump."

*

"If thou wouldst have thy achievement as high
As the wings of ambition can fly;
If thou the clear summit of hope wouldst attain,
And not have thy labor in vain;
Be steadfast in that which impell'd, for the peace
Of Earth he who leaves must have trust:
He is safe while he soars, but when faith shall cease,
Desponding he drops to the dust."

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NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT TRUST

M. G. E., Liverpool, N. S. The collateral trustee shares of the New England Investment Trust, Inc., are an investment for a business man and as such undoubtedly possess attractions. However, an intending purchaser should not overlook the fact that they are secured almost entirely by common stocks (the only exception being six preferred stock issues), the value of and return from which might be seriously reduced in the event of a prolonged business depression. Obviously this concentration in common stocks greatly reduces the factor of diversification that is the basic principle behind the operations of all well-run investment trusts. Furthermore, an overwhelming proportion of the stocks held by the New England Investment Trust are those of United States companies. One of the oldest-established and strongest investment trusts in the United States is reported to have only about 2 per cent. of its common stock holdings in American securities at the present time, believing that most common stock prices on the American security markets today are so high as to make them unsuitable for investment purposes.

However, the eighty different corporations whose shares form the security behind these collateral trustee shares are all good companies and have shown substantial increases in earnings and dividends during the period in which their shares have been held by the New England Investment Trust, but an important point to consider is that this period has been one of steadily increasing prosperity for these industries and business generally.

So far in business history, good times and bad times have alternated with more or less regularity and experience has shown that, generally speaking, good stocks have suffered with bad stocks in times of business depression. Some authorities assert that cyclical fluctuations in market values are a thing of the past, and that the future course of stock prices will continue to be upward or, at the worst, stable. This may be so, but there is nothing to prove it at this stage. Always in the past, the prices of common and preferred stocks have fluctuated often violently, and we consider it probable that they will continue to fluctuate in the future.

At the present time common stock prices are distinctly high in comparison with the general levels prevailing a few years ago. During these few years there has been a practically continuous bull market, and some authorities believe that market values are now at or near the peak and that a general decline is not far distant. As we have already suggested, should such a decline come it would almost inevitably result in reducing the total market value of the shares forming the security for these collateral trustee shares of the New England Investment Trust.

The prospectus describing the New England Investment Trust shares states: "Not over 5c on each dollar of the Trust's funds can be invested in any one company. Therefore, if one of the underlying stocks decline it has very little effect on Collateral Trustee shares." This statement is true, of course, as applied to one stock. But suppose that a very serious and widespread business depression arrived and that thirty, or forty, or sixty, or even more of the stocks securing these collateral trustee shares declined in value? Such an event, while perhaps unlikely, is by no means impossible or without precedent. It cannot be denied that the fortunes of these collateral trustee shares are bound up in the fortunes of the shares securing them, and granting that these stocks are likely to fluctuate in value in the future as they have done in the past, it follows that there is a right time and a wrong time to buy investment trust shares that are backed wholly or chiefly by stocks.

In view of the indications that the general level of business is likely to decline to some extent at least in the not distant future, we doubt very much that this is the best time to buy common stocks. If this opinion is correct, it follows also that this is not the best time to buy Investment Trust shares that are secured only by stocks, as in the case of the New England Investment Trust. Some of the recently formed investment trusts, believing that stocks are due to decline sooner or later, have invested by far the major portion of their funds in high grade bonds and debentures, representing a considerably lower yield but much greater security. If they are wrong in their judgment of the market the holders of their shares will miss substantial profits, it is true, but on the other hand if they are right their shareholders will likewise avoid substantial losses.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMMON ATTRACTIVE

C. L., Ottawa, Ont. There are very attractive speculative possibilities in the common stock of the International Paper Company. Net profits available for the common stock, after all charges and preferred dividends, for the first five months of 1927 amounted to $754,000, against a deficit of $95,000 in the first five months of 1926. There are 1,000,000 shares of no par common stock and this would seem to indicate that the company will easily earn about $1.50 a share. It is estimated at $2.50 a share by Schirmer, Atherton & Co., of Boston, Mass. The company has been spending millions in its endeavor to transfer the bulk of its paper business from scattered, high cost production units in the United States, to concentrated low cost units in Canada, possessing the benefits of cheap power and enormous timber land reserves. This transitory period may last for some years yet, but as new paper plants and new power units come into full production, the net earnings of the company should rise steadily. Of course, no one can predict the price of newsprint for many years ahead. The company has been able, however, in the past few years, to absorb a drop of $10 a ton in the newsprint price.

Earnings for power and utility operations are expected to total about $1,200,000 in 1927, or as against $670,000 in 1926, and the earnings should get larger with every year, for some years. Of course, it has not done this without increasing its capital obligations. The company now has a consolidated funded debt of $122,154,247. Before the common stock there is $47,640,300 of 7% cumulative preferred stock and $2,652,000 of 6% cumulative preferred stock. The new capital brought into the company and its wholly owned subsidiaries since October, 1925, total $110,000,000—more than 1/3 of which was obtained by the Gatineau Power Co. for water power development. Within the last four years, $27,500,000 has been paid into the company's treasury in cash for new issues of common stock. The paper mill expansion in the past two years has been accomplished through issuing common stock, preferred stock, convertible debentures, and junior securities. No issue of first mortgage bonds has been made on new paper properties.

The company now owns 23 paper and pulp mills, and it has a capacity more than twice as great as that of any other company on the continent. It produced 837,743 tons for outside sale in 1926. By the end of this year the company is expected to have from its Canadian mills a newsprint production as large as it had a few years ago, from all of its American mills. The American newsprint mills, which cannot compete with the cheap wood supply and continuous water power of Canadian mills, are being converted from newsprint to higher grade paper. The company will soon have a daily capacity of approximately 450 tons of kraft paper. International Paper Company's timberland freeholds and Canadian crown timber leases cover more than 13,587,000 acres, and it is estimated that they contain more than 51,700 cords of pulpwood.

CANADIAN CAR AND FOUNDRY AND BELGO-CANADIAN

H. E. W., Montreal, Que. Earnings of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, have fluctuated very largely during the last few years. At current prices the company's 7 per cent. preferred stock is giving a very attractive yield, in addition to which it is reported that the company is doing very much better this year than last. We should not be surprised to see a more or less substantial appreciation in price in the not distant future, and consider that the stock has decided attractiveness as a speculative investment at current levels. But this does not mean that the stock is safe. The company has had several very poor years since the war, and though its immediate prospects seem very much improved, sudden slumps in earnings are always possible in such a business as this. For this reason, one should not place too large a proportion of his capital in these shares, if a certain return from year to year is important.

The St. Maurice Valley Corporation operates the properties of the Belgo-Canadian Paper Company under lease and pays a rental for same sufficient to provide for interest and sinking fund on the bonded debt, 7 per cent. dividends on the preferred, and 6 per cent. dividends on the common stock of Belgo-Canadian Paper Company. Thus the dividends on Belgo-Canadian preferred shares practically constitute an operating charge on the St. Maurice Valley Corporation. The latter company's profits during its first year, and its general financial position are both very satisfactory. Thus the Belgo-Canadian preferred shares appear to have a high degree of security, in view of which, the present return to the investor is quite attractive.

EXCELLENT SHOWING BY CANADA BREAD

W. M. M., Brantford, Ont. Your Canada Bread Company 7 per cent. first preference shares have good investment value and you will make no mistake in holding on to them. It is true that the dividends on these shares are non-cumulative, but this does not mean much in the case of a company like Canada Bread, which has shown a very large margin over dividend requirements for many years past, and at a steadily increasing rate.

As regards the predictions you have heard that the company's earnings for the fiscal year which ended June 30 last would fall below those shown in previous years owing to an increase in the price of flour, these are shown to be untrue by the company's newly-issued annual report. In fact, the report shows that the year's earnings set a new high record, and the directors signified the good showing by raising the annual dividend rate on the common stock from $5 to $6 per share.

The report shows that revenue for the year after charging bond interest and 1927 Federal income tax amounted to $802,802, compared with $790,812, for the previous year. Interest from investment stands at $30,552 against $22,275 a year ago, making a total income for the year of $833,355. When this is added to the balance at credit of surplus account on July 1, 1926, a total of $2,126,239 is shown available for distribution. The substantial amount of $237,748 is written off for depreciation, which compares with $223,472 under this head last year. First preference dividends took $87,500, and the "B" preference dividends took $175,000. The dividends paid on the common shares amounted to $125,000, leaving a credit balance of $1,500,991. The income for year after all other deductions was equal to $13.22 per share on the no par value common stock.

The working capital position is a comfortable one, showing a considerable improvement over last year. The surplus of current assets over current liabilities amounts to $802,168, compared with $564,466 a year ago.

LORD NELSON HOTEL COMPANY'S PROSPECTS

E. L. M., Halifax, N. S. I notice that the Directors of the Lord Nelson Hotel Co., Limited, are all prominent citizens of Halifax, and that the board of directors of the Canadian National Railway has asked the Government to authorize that Railway Company to subscribe for $250,000 par value of the preference shares of the Company at $100 per share together with a bonus of one common share for every five preference shares which is the same price at which it is being offered to the public by H. R. Bain & Company, Limited, 8 St. Paul Bldg., Halifax, N. S., and 371 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario. It would naturally seem that all these people would not have associated their names with the new project unless they felt that there was a need for such an hotel. You say that under similar conditions the hotel business has been wrecked in Saint John, N. B. I have no information as to that and, even if it is so, it does not settle the question as far as Halifax is concerned.

Naturally the question of earnings of a new hotel is only a matter of estimate at this time. The President, Mr. H. E. Silver, basing his estimate on earnings of other hotels of approximately the same size, thinks that the gross earnings for the first full year's operations will be $246,456.00, and the operating expenses, taxes and insurance will amount to $105,225.00, leaving a balance of $141,231.00 available for bond interest and preferred stock dividends, which, of course, would easily cover the bond

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interest and preferred stock dividends of $83,800.00. Later on sinking fund provisions would also have to be made on the bonds. Estimates at the outset of an enterprise of this kind are unreliable as only actual operations can decide how much will be earned. There is no doubt that the new hotel would have considerable patronage, but whether, in view of the competition it would have with existing hotels, it would realize a profit or not in the first years it is impossible to say now. The shares must be regarded as a business man's speculation and they would probably be of low marketability until the Company had demonstrated whether it was going to be a success or not. Naturally, the whole question of what the enterprise is going to do depends on whether the Canadian National Railway puts up the $250,000.00 or not, and this will depend on the Government. It is stated that the public subscription will be nullified if the Government does not give its consent. The position of the bond holder would naturally be very much stronger than that of the preferred stock.

TRUSTEE INVESTMENTS

Mrs. S. V., Granton, Ont. If you desire a 7% return on your investments you have to take chances. The mere fact that 7% is paid on any security is an indication that there is some hazard. We do not know the terms of your father's will. You may be in the position of a trustee and unable to invest in securities giving so high a yield. The law is very strict as to what securities a trustee puts money into. If you are limited to trustee investments, as many people are under wills, you could only invest in Dominion Government Bonds, Provincial Government Bonds, Municipal Government bonds—first mortgages on improved properties, and debentures of Trust and Loan companies. There are other things in which you could invest, but these are the main ways in which such money can be put out. Under such conditions you will find it impossible to make 7%, though with first mortgages you would be able to get 6% and even 6½% on good properties. There would be some money to pay out to lawyers and others when the mortgages fall due at the end of five years. You will not get nearly as much in trustee investments, but the law is mainly concerned in securing the safety of the principal rather than a high yield.

POTPOURRI

F. G., North Bay, Ont. A purchase of *COSGRAVE EXPORT BREWERY* shares will give you a slightly higher yield at the present time than *CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL*, but the latter might prove a more satisfactory investment in the long run. Cosgrave shares, having a par value of $10, are now quoted at 3½ in the unlisted department of the Toronto Stock Exchange. At the present time they are paying regular dividends at the rate of 5% per annum, and a purchaser at the present price thus gets a yield of 5.26% on his holdings. Canadian Industrial Alcohol is quoted at 32 and pays $1.28 per share annually, on which basis the yield to the investor is just 4%. The financial record of Cosgrave Export Brewery Company has not been very satisfactory during the last two years and its profits have shown a substantial decline. The company will doubtless improve its position as a result of the coming into force of the Liquor Control Act in Ontario, but whether or not to an extent that will justify the present price of the shares, remains to be seen. The present price is fairly high for a stock of this class.

M. C., Whitby, Ont. DOMINION FOUNDRIES AND STEEL, LIMITED, is still in the ring under its own name, and indeed had a considerably better year in 1926 than in 1925, the profits on operations amounting to $151,512 as compared with only $54,828 for the preceding year. However, the company is clearly in anything but a prosperous condition financially. No dividends have been paid on the 8% cumulative preferred shares since June 1st, 1921, and the arrears of dividends on June 1st of the present year thus amounted to 48%. Both the preferred and the common stocks have a par value of $100. What the market thinks of the company's prospects is indicated by the fact that on August 6th the preferred was quoted by A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co. 219 Bay St., Toronto, at only $17.50 bid, while the common was quoted at $3.50 bid. No asked prices were quoted, which is rather a hopeful sign. In view of the low prices quoted, we would advise you to hold on to your shares in the hope that the company will improve its position further.

K. S. W., Kirkton, Ont. PETERSON-COBALT has been working steadily on a small scale. Results have been moderately encouraging, but not sufficient to warrant enthusiasm. There is a fighting chance that continued work may reveal deposits of value, but there is no certainty of this. The shares are highly speculative.

A. L., Ottawa, Ont. CHRISTIE, BROWN AND CO., LIMITED, appears to be making very satisfactory progress under the new management which took over the company in 1925. Not only did 1926 show a very encouraging increase in profit over 1925, but the first quarter of 1927 shows a similar encouraging increase over the result for the first quarter of 1926, net income for the quarter amounting to $95,773, as compared with only $38,787 for the same period of 1926. We have not seen any quotations on the preferred shares for a long time, and although the shares are listed on the stock exchange, there are very few dealings in them, and consequently the shares are seldom quoted. The company's earnings are showing a satisfactory margin over preferred dividend requirements and the prospects for the company's future progress are good. The company's 6% bonds due 1935 are selling at 100 and appear to have good investment value. Other stocks we would suggest are Massey-Harris preferred, yielding approximately 6.45% at the present price; Canada Cement preferred, yielding 5.88%; Canadian Cottons preferred, yielding 6.06%; Dominion Textiles preferred, yielding 5.79%; and Abitibi Pulp & Paper preferred, yielding 5.93%. All these stocks have good prospects.

A. W., Cannington, Ont. We cannot recommend either the purchase of *PERFECTION GLASS COMPANY, LTD.*, stock, or that you act as salesman. Though they made a profit according to their statement for the last year, there are certain doubtful factors in their prospects which indicate the need of caution. In the circular sent to you a great deal is said about the non-shatterable and bullet-proof glass finding a market far beyond the company's original expectations. If it depended only on that the company would not last long. I am informed by other glass manufacturers whom I have asked about this product, that they are all able to make it, but that the market is too small for them to do it profitably at the present time. As far as the trading profit is concerned, it was an extraordinary profit to make in the first year, and it might prove very difficult to keep it up. Newspaper reports state the Company has purchased the property of the Toronto Plate Glass Importing Company.

E. L., Ottawa, Ont. LAVAL-QUEBEC has a big acreage and has funds on hand with which to carry on exploration. Some of the claims are well situated and may have a fighting chance, if worked aggressively. The shares are highly speculative. The market situation may be governed to considerable extent by the factor of manipulation, but that is a dangerous hope on which to invest hard cash. The property at present is in the prospect stage, and only time and work will tell whether it contains payable ore or not. *MINING CORPORATION* is meeting with encouragement on the lower contact in South Lorrain. Profits from silver mining, however, are running pretty low. The Corporation has extended its option on the *FLIN-FLON* property until the end of this year. This would indicate some doubt as yet as to whether the deal will go through or not. There is a considerable element of speculation attached to the shares at this time. *TOWAGMAC* has been meeting with a series of favorable developments, and the shares appear to be a reasonable speculation. The enterprise is not yet assured of big success, but the prospects are reasonably bright. *INTERNATIONAL NICKEL* is laying very big plans for the future. The present earnings of $3 per share annually are pretty small on which to base a valuation of $60 per share. The increase in production under contemplation within the next four years was discounted by those who paid nearly $80.

G. D., Ottawa, Ont. CHAPUT-HUGHES is controlled by *KIRKLAND LAKE MINING COMPANY*. A long crosscut through the property failed to disclose ore of commercial grade. Nothing is being done at present, and the outlook for the future is pretty uncertain.

F. A. C., Belleville, Ont. I cannot make out the name of the company about which you inquire.

"RED LAKE," CARLETON PLACE, ONT. I have no record of *"MONTCHATEL MINES, LIMITED."* If you can secure any literature about it, please let me have it, so that I may trace out its merit for you.

D. T., Ottawa, Ont. Dividends were paid on the common stock of the *LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY* at the rate of 8% per annum paid from September 1st, 1910, to December 1st, 1927. The rate was then increased to 10% per annum, and this amount was paid to September 1st, 1918, when the rate was again increased to 12%. This rate had been paid ever since the latter date and is still in force. In addition to the regular dividends the company paid extra dividends of 10% in November, 1909, 5% in March, 1910, 2% in October, 1913, 4½% in 1918, and 25% on September 1st, 1920. Earnings per share of common were $13.84 for the year ended August 31st, 1921, $12.45 for 1922, $13.44 for 1923, $13.45 for 1924, and $4.77 for 1926. For the year ended August 31st, 1925, the company earned nothing on the common stock, and had a deficit of $446,514 after payment of the regular common dividend.

A. M. B., St. Thomas, Ont. There is no present market value for shares in *PORCUPINE GRANDE*. The *CONIAGAS* Company held an option on the claims for a time, but decided the risk was too great to proceed with the deal. The absence of intrusion of porphyry formation leaves some doubt as to the value of the claims.

J. H., Ottawa, Ont. ONTABEC is highly speculative. The operations of the company are more or less unique in the Rouyn district. The company acquires claims and endeavors to explore them to sufficient extent to turn them over to prospective purchasers. The policy is to sell at a moderate price and to retain a small interest. Hopes are entertained that sooner or later some one or more of the interests retained may turn out to be valuable. I do not think the Ontabec has a 15 per cent. interest in the *HARVIE* although such an interest may be held in some part of the Harvie holdings.

M. A. B., Toronto, Ont. NORTHLAND GOLD MINES has property about eight miles east of the producing section of the Kirkland Lake district. The work to a depth of 1,000 feet has yielded interesting results, but not sufficient on which to hope for success. Further effort is under way in the hope of locating greater mineralization. The company has been making an earnest effort, but the outcome is in doubt.

T. J., Oakwood, Ont. Shares in *KIRKLAND LAKE MINING COMPANY* cannot be looked upon as "a good investment." The mine has shown very considerable improvement at a depth of 2,475 feet, but the indications are that resources between surface and that depth may be quite limited. There is a chance of some further improvement at such time, as work may be continued to still greater depth. However, under the circumstances the shares are speculative.

L. A., Timmins, Ont. HARKNESS HAYES is an uncertain looking proposition at Schreiber.

C. S., Montreal, Que. Your request for information with regard to *ATLIN SILVER LEAD* was referred to Wolverton & Co., Limited, 704 Dominion Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C., who under recent date report as follows: "Atlin Silver Lead is a company operating a property about 14 miles from Atlin, B.C., on which some quite favorable reports have been made. It is operated by J. M. Ruffner and we think largely under the supervision of the Federal Mining & Smelting Co., who have some sort of a lease, bond or option on the property. Its elevation is 5,200 ft., therefore short season. There is no market in Vancouver for the stock, but from what little we know of the property it would appear to carry considerable merit."

B. J., Paris, Ont. The *BRITISH COLUMBIA PULP AND PAPER COMPANY* first mortgage bonds constitute at this stage a business man's risk, for the reason that the company has only been operating a comparatively short time. We think it is proving successful, but at this stage we would not recommend the bonds if your first consideration is safety.

We consider that the *ACADIA SUGAR REFINING CO.* first mortgage bonds have an element of speculativeness, though the Company is doing better than for some years. Both the Alberta Pacific Grain Company preferred shares and the International Power Company first preferred shares look attractive as investments for a business man. *ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN* preferred shares are quoted at their present figure because of public apprehension regarding competition by the Western wheat pools, but our information is that the company so far has been able to meet this competition very successfully. The *ABITIBI FIBRE COMPANY* was only recently incorporated, but the company is well sponsored and its prospects appear good. The other securities mentioned by you are all satisfactory investments.

E. L., Woodstock, Ont. While we have no definite information as to how any of the land syndicates mentioned in your recent letter have made out, we would by no means advise accepting their stock as part payment in a business deal. Stock of this kind has little or no marketability even under the best conditions, and should you need your money again at any time the only way to dispose of it would be by negotiation. There is the additional disadvantage that if you hold shares in an unincorporated syndicate you become a member of a partnership, and as such liable for all the debts of that partnership.

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

To Holders of Early Maturing Bonds

In many cases, early maturing bonds can be advantageously exchanged for longer term securities. We will be glad to submit definite exchange suggestions to investors who will forward to us a list of their holdings of short term securities.

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The August issue is now ready.

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QUEBEC — 80 St. Peter Street
OTTAWA — 46 Elgin Street
163

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TORONTO

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T. S. Kert, 2nd Vice-President
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THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Superintendent of Agencies

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D. McINTOSH, Managing Director.

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EASIER TO HOLD AND
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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Security $61,500,000
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

Low Cost of Group Life Insurance

AT THE 8th International Congress of Actuaries, held in London, June 27 to 30, Edmund E. Cammack, Vice-President and Actuary of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, submitted a paper on the subject of Group Life Insurance.

Mr. Cammack said in part: "Group Life Insurance is a plan for insuring groups of persons under one policy without medical examination. Its purpose is to provide insurance for moderate amounts to the working population through policies issued to employers of labor and insuring their employees at a minimum of cost. The low cost is made possible by the elimination of much of the expense necessarily incurred in ordinary business both in obtaining applications from individuals for ordinary policies and in administering such individual business. Policies are written on the One Year Renewable Term basis and contain a scale of One Year Term Premiums. The total premium on the policy is the sum of the premiums for the individuals insured under it. An average rate per $1,000 of insurance is determined at the outset by dividing the total premium by the total sum insured, and this average rate is used throughout the year for adjusting the cost under the policy, usually each month, according to the actual amount of insurance in force. This average rate is recalculated at the beginning of each policy year upon the basis of the ages of the insured.

"The amount of insurance for each individual is based upon some plan which precludes individual selection. For example, the amount of insurance is based upon salary, or upon term of service, or upon occupational class, or it may be the same for every individual in the group. Up to five years ago, it was usual for the employer to pay all the premium, and the policy stipulated that all employees must be insured, or all of a class determined by conditions pertaining to the employment. In this way the selection that would otherwise have been exercised against the insurance company through persons in poor health taking larger amounts of insurance than others has been avoided. The theory underlying the plan is that a group of employees of one employer will, on the average, be a good body of lives.

"In recent years it has become the custom for the employee to pay part of the premium. In such cases the employer collects by payroll deduction and remits the total premium to the insurance company. The contribution of the employee is the same per $1,000 of insurance irrespective of his age. When employees contribute towards the premium, the insurance companies require that at least 75 per cent. of eligible employees shall be insured.

"On the basis of the scale of rates in use by most of the companies in the United States, it has been found in practice that the average rate per $1,000 of insurance will vary with the character of the industry and with the distribution of ages of the employees and will run from about 65 cents a month to $1.50 a month. The average for all groups is approximately 90 cents a month per $1,000 of insurance. When employees contribute towards the premium, the insurance contract usually provides that the employer may charge his employees 60 cents a month per $1,000 of insurance and that he must pay the balance himself. This rule protects the insurance company. By its application the rate charged to the employees is lower, even for the younger men, than that which would be charged for an individual Term policy, and the insurance is, therefore, attractive to all employees. It has been found that practically all eligible employees will subscribe to the plan and will continue to do so. If employees were charged the whole rate or a substantially higher contribution than the 60 cents a month per $1,000 mentioned, the plan would be unattractive to the younger men, and there would be a tendency for them to drop out even if they had been induced to join at the outset, and the purpose, therefore, of insuring practically all employees would fail. By designing the plan so that all employees will continue to subscribe to it, about the same average rate of premium is maintained from year to year because the age distribution of employees in a going plant does not change very much from year to year. In short, the contribution of the employer is fixed and the balance of the cost is paid by the employer, and any change in rate, therefore, or allotment from profits on with-profit policies affects only the employer's contribution toward the cost. On Group Life Insurance now written in the United States and Canada, it may be said that upon the whole employees are paying from two-thirds to three-quarters of the cost and employers the balance."

*

Metropolitan Increases Its Investments in Canada

IN THE last two months the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has made additional investments in Canada amounting to $1,595,000 in Provincial and Municipal bonds. These investments have been made with Dominion of Canada Refunding Loan; Province of Ontario Debenture; City of Windsor Debenture; Greater Vancouver Water District; Canadian National Railway Equipment Trust; Province of New Brunswick; Province of Saskatchewan; and Province of Alberta.

*

Jewellery Policy Held Not to Cover Disintegration of Opal

IN SUSTAINING the decision of the trial court in refusing a recovery under an all-risk jewellery policy because the cracking of the opal was due to an inherent tendency to disintegrate and not to accident, the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of Chute v. North River Insurance Company stated that marine policies furnished a fair analogy and that the all-risk policy was of a kind that characterizes marine insurance more than any other. The court pointed out that the purpose of the policy was to secure an indemnity against accidents which might happen not against events which must happen and that plaintiff purchased and defendant furnished indemnity against loss or damage from fortuitous and extraneous circumstances rather than warranty of the quality and durability of chattels.

The court applied the rule of marine insurance that "* * * the underwriter is not liable for that loss or deterioration which arises solely from a principle of decay or corruption inherent in the subject insured, or as the phrase is, from its proper vice; as when fruit becomes rotten, or flour heats, or wine turns sour, not from external damage but entirely from internal decomposition," and in its syllabus stated that "the loss arising from the cracking of an opal because alone of its inherent tendency to disintegrate cannot be recovered under an 'all risk' policy of insurance even though it covers breakage, if it does not explicitly include loss arising from inherent weakness or tendency to dissolution of the article insured."

*

Fight On for Murdered Art Editor's Insurance

MRS. RUTH SNYDER, under sentence of death in Sing Sing for the murder of her husband Albert Snyder, lost on July 28th her first tilt with the Prudential Insurance Co. of America over the $95,000 in policies which the company seeks to cancel on the ground that Snyder did not know he was applying for them and never received the policies.

Supreme Court Justice Crain denied her application to dismiss the company's complaint. She contended that the facts did not warrant a proceeding in equity, but that an action at law should be brought, and the case heard by a jury instead of by a Judge sitting in equity.

The complaint asked not only the cancellation of the policies but an injunction restraining Mrs. Snyder from transferring them or disposing of them to someone else who might make a claim on them. Relief in equity was also sought on the ground that the insurance company never made any contract with Snyder but that the applications were put through by his wife.

The Prudential also asserted that it intended to obtain the testimony of Henry Judd Gray in aid of its case, although counsel for Gray has asserted he would not testify against Mrs. Snyder when only a matter of life insurance, and not his own life, was involved.

The court said:

"The circumstances of this case are unusual, and under the unusual circumstances set forth in the complaint the legal remedy on the facts as stated in the complaint in respect to the final relief and in respect to the mode of obtaining it is not as adequate and complete as the remedy which equity affords.

"The plaintiff cannot sue at law, and if it cannot sustain an action for equitable relief it may be compelled to wait a prolonged and indefinite length of time without ability to procure an adjudication on the question of the validity of the policies as contract obligations with the attendant necessity aside to its detriment during such period the amounts which would be payable under the policies if adjudged to be contracts binding upon it. This is a consequence from which the plaintiff is in a measure relieved if allowed to maintain the present action. These considerations lead to the denial of the motion."

It was contended by Edgar F. Hazleton, counsel for Mrs. Snyder, that a case of this kind should be heard by a jury and not by a Judge sitting in an equity term of court. James H. McIntosh, attorney for the insurance company, contended the suit was directed to the equitable branch of the court because no contract had been made with Snyder.

McIntosh argued that Mrs. Snyder, with intent to kill her husband, applied for the policies and obtained Snyder's signature to the application surreptitiously. He also charged that no application for the payment of the insurance had been made to the company and that the company had requested the Queens County Surrogate's Court to appoint an administrator for the Snyder estate. He told Justice Crain that after the administrator was named he would be made a party to the suit.

*

Lindbergh's Insurance

COL. CHARLES LINDBERGH has secured life insurance for $25,000 which was taken out by Harry Guggenheim, president of the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, during the famous flyer's tour of the nation. This policy was issued by the United States Life through its general agent, L. S. Bruenn, New York. The premium was announced as $598.25, and the policy, it is said, contained no restrictions. Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, of Detroit, mother of the flyer of the "Spirit of St. Louis," is named beneficiary.

Lindbergh's plane is also insured against fire for $15,000 and for property damage and public liability from $10,000 to $100,000.

*

Fidelity American Receives Dominion License

NOTICE has been given that License No. 1535 was on July 22nd issued to the Fidelity American Insurance Company, authorizing i. to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance.

Mr. N. S. Jones, Hamilton, Ont., is the Company's Canadian Chief Agent.

*

Collecting Under Rain Insurance

EVIDENCE that sufficient rain fell at the scene of a baseball game to prevent play was sufficient to convince the Colorado Supreme Court that the District Court was right in awarding the Denver baseball club of the Western League $1,000 under a rain policy carried with the Home of New York. Payment on the policy was refused on the ground that the Government weather bureau failed to report rain on that day, as the policy specified that the weather bureau report was to determine whether sufficient rain had fallen to prevent play.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

B. H., Plum Coulee, Man.—Government figures now available show the total assets of the Canada National Fire Insurance Co. of Winnipeg, at the end of 1926, to be $2,324,223.45, and the total liabilities except capital to be $1,063,729.51, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of $1,260,493.94. The policyholders are accordingly amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with. Including the paid-up capital of $1,894,012.87, the liabilities total $2,957,742.38 and exceed the assets by $633,518.93. In other words, the capital of $1,894,012.87 is shown to be impaired to the extent of $633,518.98. No dividend can be paid on the capital until the impairment has been made good. The total

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LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA — Established 1873 — Assets $ 4,339,286.00
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Ralph B. Ives

income earned in 1926 was $[illegible], while the total expenditure was $[illegible], showing an excess of expenditure over income of $[illegible]. The underwriting loss for the year is shown as $[illegible], while $[illegible] is shown as loss on sale of investments, and $[illegible] as amount written off real estate, mortgages and stocks. What is required in the case of the Canada National in our opinion is an immediate and entire separation of its affairs and management from those of the Great West Permanent Loan Co. and the Imperial Canadian Trust Co. Under capable fire insurance management there is no reason whatever in our view why the Canada National should not grow and prosper and take its place as a sound and successful Canadian insurance institution. If such a desirable consummation is to be achieved, prompt action is absolutely necessary in the interests of the large body of shareholders.

E. B., Halifax, N.S. There was something in the nature of life insurance policies existing as early as the year 1430 according to two contracts which have been discovered in the Genoa archives. One of these contracts is dated November [illegible], 1430, and the other January [illegible], 14[illegible]. According to the Genoa laws of that period, whoever was adjudged responsible for the miscarriage of a slave belonging to another was subject to a heavy fine, which was doubled should death result, the value of such slave being the equivalent loss suffered by the owner thereby. As a result it became not uncommon for the accused person to enter into an agreement with the owner of the slave, whereby the latter, for the payment of a certain sum, was able to indemnify himself against all consequences, even the death of the slave. Something in the nature of a life assurance contract is thus presented. There are [illegible] other instances of life assurance contracts issued during that period emanating from the same source, [illegible] the instance wherein one person assured the life of another for the period of a year "with reference to the special dangers" [illegible] significantly that this [illegible] was undertaken "in a number of similar cases in the manner of mutual policies."

[illegible], London, Ont. [illegible] we advise taking non-participating insurance [illegible] with the general life insurance company. But there are a few companies which through economy of management or high interest earning power or by earning profits on other forms of insurance are able to make very attractive returns to their participating policyholders and if you select one of these companies you will be making no mistake. The beauty of the non-participating policy is that the cost and all values are guaranteed and not estimated, so that you know absolutely when you take out the insurance what you are going to get for your money.

[illegible], Brantford, Ont. If your customer can obtain insurance with a regular insurance company at anything like the same rate he is paying the Oddfellows' Relief Association of Canada, we would advise him to do so, as in that case he will be getting a definite closed contract which cannot be modified to his disadvantage as regards rates or benefits at any time in the future, and which if taken on the ordinary life plan will steadily increase in cash and paid-up insurance value as time goes on. If he cannot do this, we advise him to remain with the Oddfellows' Relief, as it is now operating on an actuarial basis and accordingly any further increase of rates or decrease of benefits is altogether improbable in the future, though, like other fraternal societies, it retains power to make such changes should it become necessary to do so.

C. W., Detroit, Mich. July 2nd of this year was set as the absolute limit for reinstatement of lapsed United States Government life insurance of those in the army or navy service during the world war. Upon payment of two months' premiums those in normal health could reinstate their lapsed insurance. Those who had been rendered uninsurable by service disabilities could reinstate their insurance by payment of premiums and interest for period of lapse. It is estimated that about ninety-five per cent. of the 5,000,000 men and women in the active military and naval service during the war took advantage of this insurance. At the maximum there was $40,[illegible] of insurance in force. Of the [illegible] persons who applied for this insurance while in service, only [illegible] were at the beginning of this year carrying such insurance, either term or converted, according to figures published early in 1927. Under this insurance the U.S. Government has disbursed in benefits, either on account of death or permanent disability, $[illegible]. During the last ten days of the period for reinstatement which closed on July 2nd there was a great rush at the fifty-two regional offices, and $[illegible] of insurance was revived in that time. Women who served in the war, army nurses and ambulance drivers, and yeomen, were eligible and took advantage of the insurance. The converted policies include an ordinary life policy, twenty-payment life policy which provides that premiums shall be payable for twenty years, thirty-payment life policy, twenty-year endowment policy, thirty-year endowment policy, endowment at age 62 policy, and the five-year convertible term policy, which was recommended for purchase by those who found it temporarily inconvenient to pay the higher premium on other forms of converted policies.

E. B., Amherst, N.S., and D. W., Toronto, Ont. Merchants' Casualty Insurance Co. operates under a Dominion charter and license, and succeeded the Merchants' Casualty Company which was a Manitoba company operating under Dominion supervision, and which ceased to transact business on December 31, 1925. At the end of 1926 the total assets of the Merchants' Casualty Insurance Co. were $[illegible], while the total liabilities, except capital, were $[illegible], showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $[illegible]. The paid-up capital was $[illegible] and showed an impairment of $[illegible]. This will have to be made good before any dividends are forthcoming on the stock. The total income of the company in 1926 was $[illegible] and total expenditure $[illegible], showing an excess of income over expenditure of $[illegible]. The net accident and sickness premiums written by the company in 1926 were $[illegible], while the net automobile premiums written were $[illegible]. In 1926 the net plate glass premiums written were $[illegible] and the net automobile premiums written were $[illegible]. The company has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $[illegible], consisting of $[illegible]. Policyholders are amply protected and the company is safe to insure with.

[illegible], Toronto, Ont. The latest quotation we have on Canadian Fire Insurance Co. stock is [illegible] per share bid. The capital stock is $[illegible] in shares of $[illegible] each and is fully paid up. At [illegible] per share the price is [illegible] per cent. of par. The stock pays [illegible] per cent. dividends, and at this price which is [illegible] per share the stock would represent a return of [illegible] per cent. on the investment. The Canadian Fire is a successful company and its success is reflected in the price asked for its stock. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of any quotations furnished by Insurance Investments Limited of Toronto.

[illegible], Montreal Lake, Sask. You are wise to keep a certain amount on deposit in a chartered bank, instead of putting it all into insurance. But you could to advantage increase the amount of your insurance with a view to providing for your own old age. For this purpose we would advise an endowment policy to mature at age 60 or 65, or whatever age will best suit your requirements. You could arrange to have the proceeds paid to you in the form of a monthly income for life. The safety of the money put into insurance in a regularly licensed life company is beyond question. If you prefer to have some of your savings in bonds we would advise Government bonds in your case, that is bonds of the Dominion or Provincial Governments.

INFORMATION COUPON
This Service is confined to yearly Subscribers whose names appear on our books
The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

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Capital Paid Up $200,000
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Business Men From All Canada to Attend Vancouver Convention

THE second annual convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to be held in Vancouver September 12th to 14th promises to be one of the most outstanding gatherings of business men ever held in Canada, according to Mr. W. McL. Clarke, secretary of the National Chamber, who has just completed a three-weeks' trip to British Columbia and the western provinces.

Vancouver and the national executive, states Mr. Clarke, have completed a convention programme which is quite unlike the agenda of most Canadian economic conferences, inasmuch as the sessions at Vancouver will take the form of open forum discussions on four of the major economic subjects of Canada. Development of imperial and foreign trade, development of provincial trade, development of natural resources, immigration. The aims programme and functioning of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce will also be discussed, as well as the work of the local boards and chambers throughout Canada. Outstanding leaders in Canada's economic activities such as S. B. Gundy and General Mitchell of Toronto, Wm. Birks and A. O. Dawson of Montreal, L. W. Simms of the Maritimes, J. A. Paulhus of Quebec, R. G. Persse of Winnipeg, C. O. Smith of Calgary and A. M. Dollar of Vancouver, will be among the chairmen in charge of the convention's deliberations.

The convention is being preceded and followed by a special trans-Canada trip, in which will participate over one hundred from Eastern Canada. These delegates will stop en route at the principal Canadian cities, meeting at these centres the local Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce and the business men of the various provinces.

Western Canada will be well represented at the Vancouver Convention. Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and other Western cities each sending a quota of its business men and Board of Trade members. Altogether over two hundred representatives of Canada's agriculture, industries, commerce, finance and transportation will be in attendance.

*

C. P. R. Announces New Stock Issue

AT A meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal last week, it was decided to issue and offer to the shareholders of record August 19, on the basis of one share in eight of their respective holdings, $32,500,000 of ordinary capital stock at $150 per share, payable in three installments of $50 each on Sept. 29, 1927; Dec. 7, 1927; and Feb. 15, 1928, respectively, the right to subscribe to expire Sept. 29, 1927.

It was also decided to issue a further amount of $5,000,000 of ordinary capital stock to be offered for subscription by the officers and employees of the company at $150 per share on a monthly instalment plan.

This announcement is one that has been awaited with considerable interest by C. P. R. shareholders generally and in the financial markets where C. P. R. securities have long been well and favorably known. The move has been looked forward to for a long time, its feasibility having been suggested when the stock moved up to around 190 and stabilized around that figure.

This is the first offering of the ordinary shares of the great trans-continental system since 1913, when $60,000,000 was allotted to shareholders at 175 when the market price was around 270. During and since the war the C. P. R. has financed through the issue of 4 per cent. preference shares collateral trust bonds, perpetual consolidated 4 per cent. debenture stock and 4½ per cent. note certificates.

The $37,500,000 of ordinary shares which it is proposed to issue will bring the outstanding amount of this issue to $297,500,000 of an authorized amount of $335,000,000.

At the current market price of around 190 the rights to subscribe to this new stock will be worth about $5.

*

Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Bonds Offered

AN ISSUE of $2,750,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, series "A" of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, is being offered privately by a Canadian syndicate headed by Drury & Co., the other members being Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd.; Hanson Bros.; R. A. Daly & Co.; McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd.; Greenshields & Co.; Murray & Co., and James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., at a price of 98½ and accrued interest, to yield the investor over 6.10 per cent.

Canadian Vickers, Ltd., owns and operates a floating drydock and ship-building plant at Montreal, and, through the acquisition during 1923 of the Phoenix Bridge and Iron Works, Limited, is also engaged in the production of structural steel, industrial and mining machinery, aircraft, etc. Vickers, Limited, of England, has agreed to give the company a first refusal of any licenses, patents, processes, etc., which the former may desire to exploit in this country.

Under a contract entered into in 1913 with the Government pursuant to the "Dry Dock Subsidies Act," the company receives from the Dominion Government an annual subsidy of $105,000. This contract provides for the payment of the subsidy over a further period of 22 years from Jan. 1, 1927. The company will, under the terms of the trust deed in connection with the present issue, assign these annual cash payments to the trustee as security for the payment of interest, and otherwise as security for the bonds. The buildings, plant and equipment have been valued by Coverdale & Colpitts, consulting engineers of New York, at $6,105,000 as at January 1, 1927, this valuation not including the Government subsidy already referred to, which, over the period of 22 years, will total $2,310,000.

According to the balance sheet of the company as at Feb. 26, 1927, net current assets, after giving effect to present financing and the changes now being made in the capital structure, are shown amounting to $1,226,824, or equal to $449 for each $1,000 of the present issue of bonds. Net earnings for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1926, excluding the amount of the Government subsidy for the year, and applicable to bond interest, etc., amounted to $429,933. As bond interest requirements, after deducting the $105,000 subsidy, were equal to $60,000, they were shown earned for the period by 7.16 times.

The management of the company will remain under the direct charge of George Barr, Managing Director, while the executive and operating staffs are composed of men who have had many years' experience in the industry. Officers of the company will include James Playfair, Frank M. Ross, together with Victor M. Drury, Noah A. Timmins, James A. Richardson, J. L. McStephen.

*

$2,000,000 Apartment Hotel For Toronto

THE development that is at present taking place in Toronto, particularly in the central-northern section of the city, is giving rise to some handsome new buildings, one of the most outstanding of which will be the Queen's Park Plaza, a $2,000,000 structure, building and financing arrangements for which have just been completed.

The building will occupy a piece of land 100 x 120 feet, on the north-west corner of Bloor Street and Avenue Road. It will be fifteen storeys in height, of steel, reinforced concrete and brick construction, with the exterior of the lower floors finished in cut stone. It will be completely fire-proof, and has been especially designed to meet the requirements of the city's growth at this important pivotal point. In addition to the private rooms and suites, it provides a few high class shops and offices on the lower floors, as well as a public cafe, dining and dancing rooms for private entertaining, sandwich shops, valeteria and barber shop, etc.

The Queen's Park Plaza is directly in the path of a general business development which is now well established in this part of Toronto, and, in the diversified purposes which it has been designed to serve, fills a demand which is believed to have existed for some time, not met by any building now existing in the city. Already, while construction work is only getting under way, all the ground floor and basement space has been leased to high class tenants.

The building is being financed by the United Bond Company, Limited, of Toronto and Windsor, who are offering a first mortgage bond issue of $875,000.00 upon it.

MR. D'ARCY J. McGEE
Who has been appointed manager of the Toronto office of the Capital Trust Corporation, Limited. Mr. McGee was with the Bank of Toronto for many years, recently as manager of the Queen and Parliament Branch, Toronto.

*

Ontario Steel Products Maintained Earnings

NET earnings of Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, were well maintained, being but slightly lower, while the financial position was somewhat improved. Production is reported as increasing.

Gross profits of $224,144 were reported, as compared with $227,619 in the previous year. Depreciation allowance was $65,650 against $61,968. Bond interest called for $23,910, as compared with $25,260. A sum of $24,000 was provided for the sinking fund, while in 1925-26, $22,740 had been appropriated for that purpose. Dividend on the common stock necessitated the disbursement of $30,000, unchanged from last year. The surplus for the year amounted to $27,990 down from $35,151. The profit and loss balance now stands at $471,143 while at the end of the previous year it was $470,654.

The directors' report reads in part as follows: "Net profits for the year after depreciation, amount to $158,489 as compared with $165,650 last year. Production and deliveries from your various works again show an increase over any previous year, but the margin of profit was reduced. Tonnage output for the past year showed an increase of more than 20 per cent. over 1926, and it is expected that the turnover for the current year will show a further gain."

*

AN EASTERN HOLIDAY IN A PLEASANT PLACE

Pictou Lodge, Pictou, N. S.

Pictou Lodge, near Pictou, Nova Scotia, will solve the problem of your eastern holiday this year. Imagine spending a few weeks by the ocean with a log bungalow colony as a home.

This delightful Lodge caters to those who wish a really different vacation setting. It nestles among the pines, and round about are smooth courts for tennis, broad driveways for motoring, swift streams for fishing and a tricky course for worth-while golf.

Full information about this "different" summer resort will be gladly supplied you by any Agent of Canadian National Railways.

WHERE WILL I GO ?

In Canada it is not "Where may I go?" for my summer holiday, it is "Where will I go?" In the multiplicity of places available for Canadians to spend their summer vacation, it is usually desirable to select new scenes each year. Why not visit the "Highlands of Ontario" this year? Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Georgian Bay afford such a variety of interests that not an idle moment need be spent, or if quiet, restful places are desired they are easily found. There is abundance of excellent hotel accommodation available at moderate prices where all summer pastimes may be indulged in, golf, tennis, fishing, swimming, boating, etc. If a canoe or camping trip appeals, many ideal trips can be suggested. Address any Agent of the Canadian National Railways for literature.

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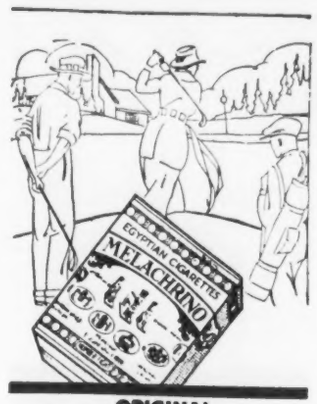

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Imperial Oil, Limited
DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share and a special disbursement of twelve and one-half cents (12½c) per share have been declared by the Directors of Imperial Oil, Limited. The same will be payable in respect of shares specified in any Share Warrant of the Company within three days after the Coupon Serial Number ELEVEN (11) of such Share Warrant has been presented and delivered to:

The Royal Bank of Canada,
Toronto, Ontario.

or at the office of

Imperial Oil Limited,
56 Church Street,
Toronto, Ontario,

such presentation and delivery to be made on or after the

1st day of September, 1927.

Payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of August, 1927, (and whose shares are represented by Share Certificates) will be made on or after the 1st day of September, 1927.

The books of the Company for the transfer of shares will be closed from the close of business on the 15th day of August, 1927, to the close of business on the 31st day of August, 1927.

By Order of the Board.

T. C. McCOBB,
Secretary.

56 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

Loblaw Groceterias Co., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividends of 1¾% being at the rate of 7% per annum, on the prior preference shares of the Company, and 25c. per share on the common shares of the Company, have been declared, payable on Sept. 1st, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 18th, 1927. The transfer books will be closed from August 19th, 1927, to August 31st, 1927, both days inclusive.

D. URQUHART, Secretary.

Toronto, August 2nd, 1927.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today the following dividends were declared:—

On the Preference Stock, two per cent. for the half year ended 30th June last.

On the Common Stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended 30th June last from railway revenues and Special Income.

Both dividends are payable 1st October next to Stockholders of record at three p.m. on 1st September next.

By order of the Board.

ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 5th August, 1927.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Issue of New Ordinary Capital Stock

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders on 4th May, 1927, the Board of Directors have resolved to issue and offer to the Ordinary Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 19th day of August, 1927, $32,500,000 of Ordinary Capital Stock, or 325,000 shares of $100 each, at the price of $150 per share, being at a premium of $50 over and above the par value thereof, on the basis of one share in eight of their respective holdings.

The right to subscribe will expire at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 29th September, 1927.

Payments will be received at the Bank of Montreal, London, New York or Montreal, as follows:—

$50 per share on subscription on or before 29th September, 1927.

$50 per share on 7th December, 1927.

$50 per share on 15th February, 1928.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid in April, 1928, from the due date of each instalment to 31st March, 1928, on instalments which have been paid on or before due dates.

Shareholders may, as a matter of convenience to themselves, pay any or all of the instalments before the due dates, but no interest will be allowed on such payments previous to due dates.

All shares of the issue on which instalments have been paid in full on the due dates will rank with the existing stock for dividends payable after April 2nd, 1928.

A circular containing the terms of subscription and payment and exercise warrants of subscription will be mailed to the Shareholders on or about the 31st day of August, 1927.

By order of the Board.

ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Dated at Montreal, 5th August, 1927.

International Harvester and American Locomotive

S. C., Winnipeg, Man.—The International Harvester Co. is the largest company in the world manufacturing agricultural implements and accessories. It also does a substantial business in motor trucks, tractors and other farm vehicles. Financially, the company is one of the strongest industrial corporations on this continent. Its financial strength was demonstrated in 1921 and 1922 by the fact that the company was able to survive the bad business of those years without new financing and without discontinuing common dividends. The company's statement for 1926 shows earnings at a record figure, net income amounting to $24,658,891, equal to $20.14 per common share, and comparing with net income of $20,671,641, with $16.32 per share in 1925. The balance sheet dated December 31st, 1926, shows that the company had further strengthened its already strong financial position. Current assets total $203,851,762 and current liabilities $34,449,423, leaving net working capital at $169,402,339. Surplus stood at $77,042,890, an increase of over twelve million from the previous year, and depreciation reserve stood at $42,971,945. The company had no funded debt and no bank debt. The common shares of $100 par value had a book value as on December 31st, 1926, of $208 per share. Cash dividends on the common stock have been paid in all but three of the twenty-three years since original incorporation in 1902. The annual dividend rate on the common stock was increased from 5%, paid since 1921, to 6% beginning with the quarterly dividend paid April 15th, 1926. In November, 1926, a stock dividend policy was put into effect with the declaration of two dividends of 2% each, payable in common stock on January 25, 1927. The company has recently declared a further common stock dividend of 2% payable July 25th, 1927. This makes a total of 6% paid so far this year in common stock dividends in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of 1½%.

International Harvester common closed at 190 on the New York Stock Exchange on August 8th. The highest point touched by this stock so far in 1927 was 199, while the lowest point was 135¾. In 1926 the highest point touched by the stock was 158¼ and the low point was 112½; in 1925 the high was 138½ and the low 96¼; in 1924 the high was 110¼ and the low 78, while in 1923 the high was 98½ and the low 66¾. The market value of the stock has thus seen a very large appreciation in value in the last three or four years. On the basis of the present market price of 190, and taking into account the cash dividend only, the yield to the investor is 3.1%. This figure would appear to indicate that immediate possibilities have been pretty well discounted, but against this must be considered the attractive stock dividends being paid by the company and the fact that the company's operations appear to be making very satisfactory progress. As regards the latter point, Mr. J. J. Mitchell, a director, was reported to have stated on June 3rd last that current earnings were most satisfactory and that thus far in 1927 there was a close parallel between the 1927 and 1926 showing. Mr. Mitchell stated that with the bright prospects ahead for the company, the earnings should reflect the increase in business in their newly established and profitable lines. Many authorities believe that stock market prices in the United States are going to show a general decline in the next few months, and there are already indications that there may be some basis for this belief. It is possible, therefore, that you may be able to pick up this stock in the not distant future at a lower figure than you can today, but in any case we believe that a purchase at the present price should prove a very satisfactory investment if held over a period of years.

As regards the American Locomotive Co., while earnings in recent years have been very fluctuating the company's financial condition is very strong and its resources are large. The variation in the company's earnings during the last five years may be seen from the fact that it earned $49.81 per share of preferred and $21.25 per share of common in 1923, while it had a deficit after charges in 1925. The balance earned by the company in 1926 was approximately equal to the preferred and common dividend requirements. However, the acquisition of the Railway Steel Spring Co. a few months ago is expected to prove a stabilizing factor as regards future earnings. In June, 1923, the company changed its common stock from $100 par value to no par value, and issued two of the new no par value shares for each of the old. The present regular dividend rate on the no par common is $8 annually, having been increased from $6 annually in 1925, in which year an extra dividend of $10 a share was paid. The present regular rate is equivalent to $16 a share on the former common stock of $100 par value. The strength of the company's financial condition may be seen from the fact that current assets at the end of 1926 were in excess of $55,000,000, while current liabilities amounted only to $4,328,000. About 60% of the current assets were in cash, call loans and marketable securities. The company's surplus at the end of 1926 amounted to $30,678,739. No official statement is available regarding plans for the application of the company's large liquid assets, but as the plants have been more than adequate for recent manufacturing needs, there does not seem to be any necessity at this time for any large scale expansion. Hence, the very heavy current assets seem to suggest the possibility of further extra cash dividends. The common stock closed at 107 on the New York Stock Exchange on August 8th. This compares with a high point for the present year to date of 116 and a low point of 103. In 1926, the high point was 119¾ and the low point 90¼, and in 1925 the high point was 144¾ and the low point of 104¾. On the basis of the present dividend rate of $8 annually, the yield to a purchaser at the present price of 107 is 7.47%. This is a very attractive return in view of the high standing of the stock and the apparent possibility of extra cash distributions by the company. We are advised that earnings indications for 1927 appear moderately favorable. There is very sharp competition in this industry at the present time, and recent figures have indicated the necessity of a larger locomotive business than formerly to result in a satisfactory profit. In this connection, the company has taken its first important step towards expanding outside of its original field by its acquisition of the Railway Steel Spring Co.

In regard to its financial position, it is of interest to note that the company has no funded debt other than a very small amount of bonds of constituent companies, and no bank debt.

RELIABLE BAD NEWS BETTER THAN CONTINUED UNCERTAINTY

Editor, Financial Department,—

I wish to express my appreciation for the information received in regard to a recent enquiry. This is information that, while not just what some of the investors would like to have had, is nevertheless very satisfactory in that it is clear, definite and given with authority. They now know where they stand.—F. W. J., Chatham, Ont.

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"Hours wasted while he's in conference."

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"These endless notes make me dizzy."

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"Cold notes are maddening."

"No time for real secretarial work."

That's enough! I'll show him this trial offer right away.

What's Wrong With Shorthand?

Executives Say:—

"I'm forced to cut dictation short."

"If she could only take it as fast as I think."

"She can't help me with other things."

"If I could only dictate while it's fresh in my mind."

"Pshaw! she's gone. I'll have to wait till tomorrow."

"I had all this clear in my mind last night."

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THELMA J. MATHESON

Secretary to Mr. Moffat, values The Dictaphone partly because it enables her employer to dictate at odd times without interrupting her continually.

These are only the high spots of George S. Moffat's views. Read his other comments. Then avail yourself of our coupon offer and try The Dictaphone in your office.

"I regard The Dictaphone as indispensable in any modern office where the aim is to have things as handy as possible and to avoid wasted time. And that goes for the executive as well as for his staff."

George S. Moffat, who dictated these words, is not given to frills. But when modern equipment is a real unit of production, he's for it, especially when it prevents wasted effort and is always ready for duty when wanted. As Sales Manager of Moirs, Limited, thriving manufacturers of confections in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. Moffat's job is to sell his firm's products—and his Dictaphone aids him immensely.

"Dictation in our office," continues this executive, "has to be done mostly at odd times, often in the evening when the day's routine is over and no stenographers are available. Hence my Dictaphone is a 'life-saver.' I dictate correspondence between other duties when and as I can. I also record helpful ideas which come to me during the day, and would likely be lost or overlooked if I had to call a stenographer and wait.

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TN-6

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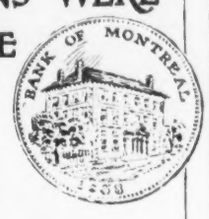

Founded before Canada had any currency of its own, the Bank of Montreal early obtained authorization from the Government to issue copper tokens for small change.

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FIVE PER CENT.

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Empire Marketing Board Makes Striking Report

THE Empire Marketing Board, which was appointed in the early summer of 1926, upon the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Committee, has the Rt. Hon. F. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, as chairman. There are other important members for Great Britain, as well as the representatives from each of the Overseas Dominions. The representative from Canada is Mr. W. A. Wilson. The British Government placed at its chairman's disposal the sum of £500,000 for the first financial year, and promised £1,000,000 a year for the future. One of its objects is to encourage the public to ask first for the produce of their own country, and next for the produce of the Empire Overseas. A substantial part of the revenues of the new body, however, is being devoted to scientific research. In its report of operations through 1926, it states that "it realized more clearly at every meeting how unexpectedly large and diversified the Empire marketing opportunity was, and yet how fundamentally the stimulation must depend upon the private enterprise of producers and traders." The Board realized that it was not only an affair of publicity, but that it stretched back to retail shops and merchants' houses, through cold stores, and the holds of steamers, to the distant harbors and railways and packing sheds, and the yet more distant farms, where is transacted, no less than across the retailers' counters the complicated business of Empire development and supply.

Here are some excerpts from the report:

"It is no good telling the public to buy Empire produce unless it is obtainable in the shops, good in quality and reasonable in price. Much Empire produce already fulfils these three requirements and has found its own secure market; but, in many parts of the Empire, producers have not yet had an opportunity of acquiring the market experience of the older countries with which they must compete. Every year, too, brings new Empire products to the doors of the world's markets. The best service that can be done to the Empire producer is to place freely at his disposal the resources of science and economic investigation—to see that he is made aware of the latest methods of sowing and planting, of tending and harvesting; to show him how his produce should be graded and packed to ensure that it is transported safely and without deterioration; counter may be fitted to win the housewife's eye. . . . . .

"The fundamental Empire need for increased scientific research was authoritatively endorsed both by the Imperial Conference last autumn and by the Colonial Office Conference this spring, and has been emphasized by the Imperial Economic Committee in a series of Reports on the marketing of Empire products. It is plain that Empire development, and therefore Empire marketing, postulate the examination of a wide and diverse range of problems, many of which have not, so far, been subjected to scientific examination at all. It is plain that Empire expenditure on agricultural scientific research and the dissemination of its results still falls short not merely of Empire requirements but of the scale attained by at least one other nation with lesser responsibilities. It is also plain that the rate at which scientific research can be developed is largely dictated by the number of trained research workers forthcoming. The Board, with the vigorous support of scientific research, has an evident duty and a notable opportunity. In recommending grants, it has sought to ensure that the research work to be aided should be of interest, if not to the Empire as a whole, at least to more than one part of it. It has not recommended grants in support of research work which appeared to be the concern of any single Government alone. Scientific institutions in the United Kingdom have received a considerable share of the grants made during the first year's work. There are two reasons for this. Broadly speaking, scientific research work, of general interest to the Empire as a whole, is at present more fully developed in Great Britain than overseas; while distance has inevitably prevented the oversea authorities from gaining full contact with the Board in the few months during which it has been effectively at work. The Board is, however, getting each month into closer touch with scientific institutions overseas, and hopes much in this respect from the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference of the coming autumn. . . . .

*

"THE low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has already made contributions to this development which have been gratefully recognized throughout the Empire and which point to invaluable opportunities for their extension. The Board has accordingly approved a substantial grant for the extension of this station at Cambridge and has given provisional approval to a scheme for the erection of a new station at East Malling, Kent, for cold storage experiments on a semi-commercial scale.

*

"INSECTS, it has been calculated, consume 10 per cent. of the world's crops and destroy probably quite 20 per cent. of the crops grown in the tropics. To the lay mind the word 'entomology' is apt to suggest the collection and study of butterflies, and it is not always realized that this science is concerned with upwards of a million distinct species of insects. More and more the commercial value of agricultural entomology is being appreciated by primary producers; and the recent Imperial Conference gave special attention to a report by the Director of the Imperial Bureau of Entomology on the present state of entomology within the Empire. The magnitude of the losses inflicted by insect pests, compared with the relatively small expenditure within the Empire on trained entomologists, has impressed the Empire Marketing Board with the urgent necessity of considering the claims of entomology for financial assistance in education, in research, and in the application of knowledge gained by research. . . .

"In the field of applied research grants have been made to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology and to the Cawthron Institute, New Zealand. Among the most effective means known to science of keeping down insect pests is the enlargement upon them of their natural parasitic enemies. Such a remedy can never be employed until exhaustive precautions have been taken to ensure that the parasite will not in its turn do more damage than the insect it was meant to destroy; but striking results have already been obtained in various parts of the world by the release of 'beneficial' parasites. For the development of such work the Empire Marketing Board has approved a grant to the Imperial Bureau of Entomology for the creation of a central laboratory in England for parasite breeding and testing. From this 'Parasite Zoo' consignments will be sent wherever they are required to wage war upon insects devouring the Empire's crops. . . . .

*

"ONE of the gravest yet most obscure handicaps to the rearing of flocks and herds in several parts of the Empire is the deficiency of minute quantities of mineral salts in their pastures. This lack hinders the growth of animals and even causes them to perish from malnutrition. Following pioneer work done in various parts of the Empire — and notably in South Africa — research into this question, the importance of which was brought to the Board's notice at an early stage by the Committee of Civil Research, is already being pursued upon a converted plan, with funds provided partly from the Empire Marketing Fund and partly from local public or private sources, at the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, in the highlands of Kenya, in New Zealand and in Australia. No better example could be offered of the value of scientific 'team work' throughout the Empire. . . . .

*

"THE total value of imports of fruit into the United Kingdom during 1925 amounted to nearly £49,000,000—more than three times the average annual value for the five years ending 1913. At present only about a quarter of these imports comes from Empire sources. The recent Report on Fruit by the Imperial Economic Committee has emphasized the scope for increased Empire production and the possibilities of closer settlement which fruit growing affords. . . . .

*

"NORTHERN Ireland, which is the centre of the Empire's linen trade, has an area of approximately 40,000 acres under flax. Owing to climatic reasons, the flax seed required has hitherto been obtained mainly from Russia, Holland and Belgium. During the war arrangements were made under which an extensive area in Ontario and Western Canada was devoted to the growing of flax seed and in the years 1917 to 1920 considerable quantities were shipped to Northern Ireland.

"Since the war, experiments in raising a new and improved variety of flax seed have been carried out at the Lambeg Research Station, Northern Ireland, and in the South of England. In spite of great difficulties these efforts have met with success, and a new variety known as 'J. W. S.' flax seed has been produced in small quantities. It appears impossible for flax seed to be raised in sufficient quantities in the United Kingdom to supply the needs of Northern Ireland, but conditions in Canada are such as to hold out promise of a higher yield and larger supplies. . . . ."

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Ontario Steel Products Company, Limited

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET 30TH JUNE, 1927

FIXED ASSETS:			
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant and Power Rights		$1,699,552.75	
Goodwill		330,272.68	
			$2,029,825.43
LIQUID ASSETS:			
Cash		102,487.11	
Bills and Accounts Receivable		344,972.83	
Inventories		395,389.63	
Securities:			
Sinking Fund Assets $53,900.00 O.S.P. Bonds	$ 49,216.40		
Pension Fund Assets $37,000.00 Par Value	36,975.95		
Victory and other Bonds $190,840.00 Par Value	190,917.70		
Other Investments	210.00		
		277,320.05	
			1,120,169.62
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS:			
Advances, Unexpired Insurance, etc.			15,723.09
			$3,165,718.14
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bills and Accounts Payable		89,648.94	
Receiver-General of Canada for Income Tax		17,971.93	
Bond Interest to 2nd July, 1927		11,955.00	
Provision for Pfd. Dividend Payable 15th August, 1927		13,125.00	
Ord. Dividend payable 15th August, 1927		7,500.00	
			140,200.87
RESERVES:			
Special for extraordinary Inventory Fluctuations		50,000.00	
Bad Debts, etc.		48,810.82	
Pension Fund		37,396.70	
Depreciation		523,166.07	
			659,373.59
First Mortgage Bonds 6% due 2nd July, 1943		600,000.00	
LESS Bonds redeemed by Sinking Fund		225,000.00	
			375,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK:			
7% Cumulative Pfd. Shares—Authorized and Issued		750,000.00	
Ordinary Shares—Authorized $2,000,000.00—Issued		750,000.00	
			1,500,000.00
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:			
Balance as at 1st July, 1926	$470,653.74		
Less Bonus dividend on Ord. Shares	7,500.00		
		463,153.74	
Add—Profit for year	224,144.28		
Less—Depreciation	65,654.34		
		158,489.94	
		621,643.68	
Less—Bond Interest	23,910.00		
Pfd. Dividends paid and provided for	52,500.00		
Ord. Dividends paid and provided for	30,000.00		
		106,410.00	
		515,233.68	
Less—Provision for Sinking Fund		24,090.00	
			491,143.68
			$3,165,718.14

We beg to report that we have audited the Accounts of the Ontario Steel Products Company Limited, for the year ended 30th June, 1927. We have obtained all the information and explanations required by us. We certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, 11th July, 1927. McDONALD, CURRIE & CO., Chartered Accountants.

SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 13, 1927

The Princes Come to Canada

Accompanied by the Premier of Great Britain. — How Montreal Received these Distinguished Visitors.

By Elsie Grattan

WITHIN the British Empire "whose flag is never furled"—where one epoch making event strides on upon another with majestic thundering tread, and each links up each nation and closer binds the whole — the model for them all—Canada—stands forth today very prominently and celebrates her Diamond Jubilee. And how more fittingly or generously could the great Mother of Nations reward the achievements of the past or anticipate success for the future than by sending to take part in the commemorative ceremonies, the Imperial Favorite, H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, representative of the greatest development in kingship the world has yet known, and her first Minister, most truly representative in every sense of the word, of the greatest experiment in Democratic Government the world has ever seen?

Little wonder then that these facts were fully appreciated as the distinguished party made its way, first at Quebec and then up the broad St. Lawrence to Montreal. Each little hamlet on the way demonstrated that the height and depth of the primitive habitant mind was fully capable of a complete comprehension of the meaning of it all, though the outward demonstration of that fact might be but a wave of the tricouleur (no Union Jack being "handy")—a following of the "ark" "a little way messieurs" in bateaux of many an antiquated make and shape or, as in one notable instance, the firing of a "personal" salute from an ancient blunderbuss.

THE GARDEN PARTY AT BRAESIDE, MONTREAL.
The Prince of Wales converses with the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy.

One rather wonders whether it would be possible to find a more interesting study in contrasts and impressions than was afforded by a comparison of Royal receptions in these two principal cities of their respective countries when Kingston, Jamaica, welcomed Their R. Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of York as they visited there in their Antipodean cruise—and when last week the ever popular Prince of Wales, this time accompanied by his younger brother, Prince George, and Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin, was acclaimed on this, his third visit to Canadian shores.

To the discerning eye, and one may depend upon it, that from all one could observe and hear, the Duke of York, like his brother "our Prince" does not lack discernment, there could scarce be anything so touching as the decorating, painstakingly and beautifully done as far as was possible at such an enormous distance from necessary supplies, which greeted him and the Duchess in Kingston. The Jamaicans, wisely, lavishly supplemented manufactured decorations with those which nature so abundantly supplies to them, and the display of exquisite palm leaves of numerous varieties, fruits, vegetables and gorgeous flowers resulted in a scheme of public decoration which in general outline succeeded wonderfully in achieving the "usual" in such matters but with an added touch of the exotic which could but make a lasting impression on all who saw it. But beyond the expression of a throbbing patriotism which it undoubtedly conveyed to their Royal Highnesses, one can hardly imagine the inadequacy of it all who has not marvelled at the never ending natural beauty which abounds in the beautiful Island of Jamaica. And its enjoyment and effect were immeasurably heightened by a quality of the climate at that time of year, which is quite indescribable. The tropic sun shone down with a fervor which in spite of its somewhat trying warmth had in it an element of variable tenderness, tempered as it was by a gentle "trade". And the moon which then was full, was benignity itself as it softly lighted up the scented evening air, so that one quite forgot symbolic flags and bunting and the reality behind it all stood out in sharp relief—the reality, that representing the King, this young father and mother of their possible future Queen were in their midst, the beloved objects of their patriotic solicitude and affection, black man and white man alike. More fundamentally still, one realized of the Duke and Duchess, in these surroundings, of such utter simplicity, that they were above all else normal charming young people and quite as representative in that role as in the other, of all the young lover-parent hearts in the Great Empire wherein they are cast to play so great a part.

At the entrance to the Harbor of Montreal, however, the third greatest port in the world, modernity reigned supreme. All that ingenuity could suggest or lavish expenditure purchase, was carried out in elaborate decorations with abundant and brilliant lighting to give it full effect, for the arrival occurred at ten in the evening. The welcoming ceremonies were quickly completed and Their Royal Highnesses and all the distinguished party which accompanied them early permitted to retire to their special suites in preparation for a busy day on the morrow. But the people in their thousands against the grey stone background of which Montreal is almost entirely built, loudly and emphatically made up for the brevity of their opportunity and again and again acclaimed this kingly man whom they had first seen and known as a boy, his brother, Prince George, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Quite early in the morning the busy round of official duties commenced for the Princes and for the Baldwins, but earlier still and with the greatest possible tenacity, the crowds attended. Again they assembled and stood while T.R.H. changed and lunched, and as they waited near the Ritz, on the far side of that fine boulevard thoroughfare, Sherbrooke Street, the life of the city surged by upon its endless course. Motors in countless numbers passed in their usual great urgency, but even they, whom Princes scarce delay, were halted once and yet again by command of those authorities organized for dealing with emergencies in such an enormous city as is Montreal today. An ambulance's siren cleared the path to the side of the victim of an accident, perhaps; the doleful gong of the dark forbidding police "wagon"—evoked a tinge of pity in the crowd for all the misery it represents, and the sharp incessant staccato of the fire reel's bell and the seeming reckless driving of the trucks as they swing round and across the corner of Sherbrooke and Mountain Streets, had the never failing effect of causing some to break any kind of ranks "to see"—and all to gasp and to pray, "Mon Dieu"—So the noise and the rush rushed on. Little wonder then that the two young Princes should gladly shed the habiliments of ceremony, of hurry and appointment, and slip from uniform to golfing togs and seize with eager zest the opportunity for a fling at the ancient game of games.

It has been remarked that ever since the Union of England and Scotland the English have appropriated Scottish sports and beverages!—and that especially when an English man is abroad he must have his "Scotch". To discover this predilection for Scottish things amongst Canadians of English extraction would not have seemed strange perhaps, but it must have been a revelation to the Royal Princes when they went out in the heart of French Canada at Islesmere in the Isle Jesu, County of Laval, to find a large and flourishing golf club manned entirely by French Canadian devotees of the Scottish sport. Here they played, it is said, in great form an 18 hole round of golf.

Islesmere golf course is situated amidst most picturesque and romantic surroundings upon a rising promontory in the banks of the Lake of Two Mountains, an expansion of the Ottawa River looking towards the setting sun. At this point the lake is three to four miles broad. On its north banks the most interesting physical development is the model farm of the Trappist Monastery at Oaka; upon the west banks are the villages of Como and Hudson Heights where are situated the country homes of a large number of Montrealers and the historic village and Seigneury of Vaudreuil; while the west Montreal Island shores are dotted for three or four miles at St. Annes and Senneville with the celebrated palatial homes of Montrealers of this and of a previous generation. Ten minutes motor ride to the north beyond the golf links the Princes might have viewed the scene of the decisive battle (or more exactly speaking, "skirmish") of the Rebellion of 1837-38 at St. Eustache, when the regular troops advanced from Montreal and met the hordes of habitants and woodsmen advancing down from the fastnesses of the forest in the Papineau country. A charming French Canadian village mellowed by time, trim and debonnair, set in the midst of a highly developed and prosperous agricultural country, might well have repaid a visit, had the limitations of time and program permitted. But the schedule fixed for them had to be observed, so a three-quarter hour motor ride returned them to citydom. Then up and up they go, a mere ten minutes ride from the heart of Montreal, from where the god of haste places his finger on Prince and commoner alike, to a city perhaps almost unique in cities; where, owing to its magnificent configuration, with all a city's luxury, where one may enjoy the soughing of the wind in the primeval forest trees and with a feeling of elevation and peacefulness can gaze out upon one of the great cities of the continent spread far below, and away and beyond that again, upon a vista unsurpassed, of river, field and mountain, as far as the eye can see.

This was the setting for the first unofficial entertainment which the distinguished party attended since their arrival in Canada.

Senator and Mrs. McDougald had arranged a Garden Party in honor of Their Royal Highnesses at their town residence, "Braeside", a handsome structure in the Tudor style, which is situated on the southern slope of the "Little" or Westmount Mountain.

Happily, August the first was fair after a drizzling Sunday which kept "last" preparations to the very last—hundreds and hundreds of flowers at the very zenith of their bloom "blushed unseen" under cover until the sun should shine—for even August weather in Canada is not like the certain Jamaican climate—so the smooth green lawns were flanked with borders that were perfection itself. Picture the scene when the procession of exquisitely gowned women and smartly dressed men headed by Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by Senator and Mrs. McDougald, made their way from the terrace where the indefatigable host and hostess had received the guests, through fragrant gardens, down tier after tier of velvety walks whose ample shade was made welcome by the brilliant August sun, to the lowest level of all where the Baldwin party had already preceded them. Here, on a wide lawn refreshment marquees had been erected as well as a spacious dancing pavilion which with its perfect floor was reminiscent of the one on which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales danced so joyously and boyishly on his first visit to Canada when he was fêted by Gen. Gunn at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, and there met again the boys he'd known in France. A private pavilion erected for the Prince's own use was luxuriously furnished and comfortably arranged, the whole scene having about it a hint of the oriental. Seeing the Prince of Wales' standard placed so gallantly beside the draped pavilion, its tented top surmounted with the three white feathers of Wales above a gold crown—brought to one a thrill of subconscious recollection, as of a fête during a Crusade, perhaps. In a flash one knew that in the veins of these young Princes and their brothers, flows the blood that spilled itself so freely in Crusades of other days; that in their missions to the far flung parts of the Empire at the sacrifice of the leisure and pleasure so dear to the heart of youth in other walks of life, one must realize and be grateful to them for it, that theirs is indeed a crusade to make "Democracy safe for the world", to demonstrate by the force of their example that in spite of ravings of Bolshevism and "the decadence of England" there yet are people who, in pursuit of the normal human activities and pleasures of life do not lose sight of the main facts of importance. A slightly strained expression at times over-spreading the Prince of Wales still boyish face gave ample proof that to even the exalted, duty may be a stern task master.

The Princes made comparatively little use of their "crusaders" pavilion, or of the rooms in the house which had been lavishly decorated and reserved for their use, and accompanied by their hosts moved about among the guests with that air of delightful simplicity which characterized the fête throughout. So carefully studied and so painstakingly carried out had all the elaborate arrangements been that even the genial host and charming dainty hostess were apparently able to enjoy themselves with the greatest serenity.

But apart from actual special arrangements for the great occasion—it seemed that almost two centuries of Canada's development prepared the representative gathering assembled on the lawns of the charming house that day—descendants of those who took part in every phase of Canada's history mingled there with those who have more recently joined their fortunes to ours. And one could not but feel, as one gazed out from the mountain top, that those who founded and built the great city extending out below, who laid the foundation and built the nation stretching far far across the continent from sea to mighty sea—had done a noble best—And as "the captains and the kings" departed and the mists came up over the river, enveloping the scene of so much gaiety with an impenetrable veil, one wondered which and how many in that charming company would leave an impress on that great Canada of the future which Premier Baldwin and others so confidently predict. But this one did know, that like her exalted emissaries and with their untiring example ever before us, England to-day, as truly as when the immortal words were uttered, will not expect in vain "that every man will do his Duty."

Ladies of the Court

THE Hon. Ursula Lawley, recently the bride of Colonel George Gibbs, M.P., has been the Queen's only Maid of Honor for some years.

The establishment of Maids of Honor to attend on the Queen is generally attributed to a French Queen, Anne of Brittany, wife of Charles VIII., in the latter part of the 15th century. She had in her household several girls of high rank in whom she took a special interest. It is also said, however, that Margaret of Austria in 1484 had maidens about her in a similar capacity.

In feudal days girls of noble family were, like youths of high rank, sent to attend upon the Sovereign to complete their education and to be instructed in good manners and deportment. Therefore the post of Lady-in-Waiting is one of the oldest offices held in history.

Perhaps the most romantic figures were the maidens attendant upon Mary Queen of Scots. These ladies all had the same name as the Queen and were chosen for their beauty. It is said they took a vow that none would marry until her Sovereign chose a consort to share the throne of Scotland, and each kept her vow. Queen Elizabeth was always supposed to be very angry when her Maids left her for marriage.

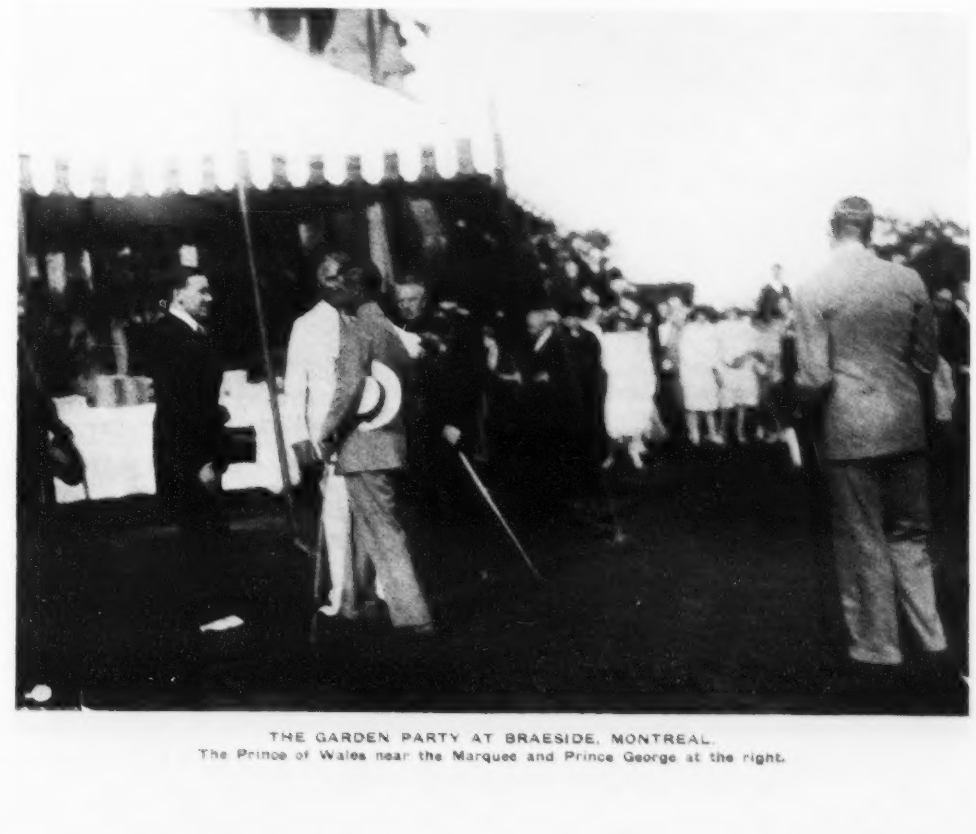
The ladies of the Court to-day consist of Mistress of the Robes, Ladies of the Bedchamber, Women of the Bedchamber, and Maids of Honor. Queen Mary has four Ladies of the Bedchamber, four extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, six Women of the Bedchamber and one Maid of Honor, the Hon. Jean Hamilton-Bruce, who has succeeded Miss Lawley. Four of the Women of the Bedchamber act as private secretaries to the Queen.

A knowledge of languages is naturally essential to Ladies-in-Waiting, for they frequently have to assist in entertaining members of the suites of distinguished foreign visitors to the Court.

When the Court is at Windsor the Ladies-in-Waiting lodge at the castle, but in London they are not required to stay in Buckingham Palace.

Queen Victoria gave to her Maids of Honor a miniature of herself surrounded by diamonds. This was worn on a red ribbon of the same shade as that of the Order of the Bath.

To her Ladies-in-Waiting, Queen Alexandra gave a Danish cross in diamonds on a ribbon of the Danish colors, red and white. She used to send her miniature set in diamonds to her Maids of Honor in little white satin boxes, accompanied by a card bearing the name of the recipient written in her own handwriting. Ladies-in-Waiting to her Majesty wear a diamond "M," this being the gift of the Queen.



THE GARDEN PARTY AT BRAESIDE, MONTREAL.
The Prince of Wales near the Marquee and Prince George at the right.

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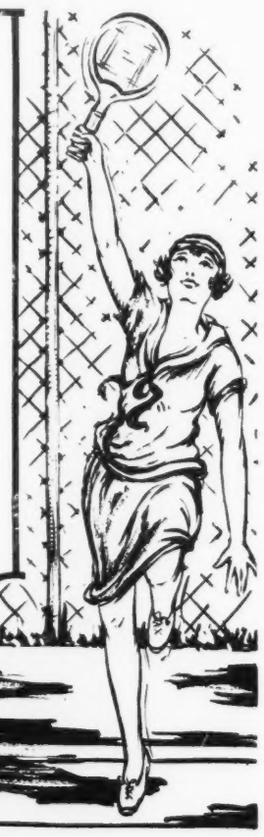

POIRET decrees, "Color and more Color." And Penmans, anticipating the mode, now offer sweaters as colorful and dashing as the smartest of Paris and New York. You'll delight in the striking patterns — the trim, modish lines.

Penmans

KNITTED OUTERWEAR

The Princes

THE departure for Canada of the Prince of Wales and Prince George not only aroused great interest and occupied a great deal of space in the news of the day, but the visit continues to be commented upon with pleasure. Pictures are in the newspapers this week of the Princes and the Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin on board ship, and there is a good deal said about the affection His Royal Highness has for Canada and the Canadian people. This journey following so closely upon the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia and New Zealand emphasizes the keen interest the Royal Family take in the Overseas Dominions and their peoples. Never before has this bond been stronger, for it is based on a personal knowledge and understanding, which are priceless factors in welding together the Mother Country and her children.

Everyone wishes the Prince of Wales a good holiday, with freedom from public anxieties and engagements, good weather, and a chance to relax completely. Although so much is written about the Prince one is constantly hearing little stories of his kindness and sympathetic readiness to help those in "trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity." Quite lately I was told one which as far as I know has not been published. The famous chaplain of "Toc H."—known far and wide as "Tubby" Clayton—had under his care a man who was dying. Constantly he wished he could speak to the Prince of Wales before he died. Mr. Clayton went late one night and told the Private Secretary, or other official, the circumstances, explaining that the man was very low. The Prince without any hesitation dressed and accompanied Mr. Clayton to the hospital, where he bent over the dying man's bed and spoke to him gently. The poor patient was almost unconscious, and it was thought that he did not know the Prince was there. Later he rallied and said: "I had a wonderful dream. I thought the Prince came and shook hands with me!" He was told that this was the case, and died happier for the knowledge that the Prince had actually responded to his great wish.

*

THE Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace was as usual a most interesting and delightful affair. True the sun did not actually shine, but with the exception of a couple of small showers which drove the guests to shelter under trees and in the marquee, the weather was not uncertain enough to mar the proceedings.

The Garden Party

One never ceases to wonder at the kindness, the unselfish anxiety to give as much pleasure as possible to their subjects, and the wonderful tact and excellent memories of the King and Queen. During a leisurely tour from the Palace across the gardens the King and Queen speak to hundreds of guests, and in a great many cases remember the faces and names and say just the right thing to each of those they address. This gift is shared by the younger members of the Royal family, for one notices the Princes, Princess Mary, and the Duchess of York glancing about as they walk through the gardens lest they have overlooked someone to whom they should say a few words.

To go back to the Garden Party, the attendance was very large, as there was only one party this year, instead of two (as the King and Queen had already held a large Garden Party at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh). One saw celebrities on every hand. Mrs. Baldwin, by the way, was talking for a time to Mr. J. H. Thomas, who was known to many Canadians as Colonial Secretary in the Labor Government. All the great people in London society were there, and representatives of all the professions and arts. Numbers of overseas guests, many of them enjoying their first visit to London, and everywhere one seemed to see the colored *saris* of the Indian ladies and the gay turbans of men from the East. Alas! I did not see the King of Egypt, though I saw a very gorgeous member of his suite, wearing gold epaulettes and a *tarboosh* with his dark uniform.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, AT LIVERPOOL
Where wonderful new docks were opened recently. The Queen is here seen inspecting men of the British Legation.

*

I MENTIONED some months ago that Miss Phillippa Bridges, traveller, author, and journalist, was going to Canada to study conditions affecting the work of woman, and to speak. The visit was postponed, but Miss Bridges leaves in a few weeks for the Dominion, where she is not quite a stranger. This lady is a niece of the poet laureate, but she does not need to depend upon famous relatives for notice, as she has accomplished a great deal by herself.

Miss Bridges

*

TO MENTION Ypres seems almost unnecessary, for doubtless the Canadian papers have contained long and eloquent stories of that marvellous ceremony behind which lay such years of glory and of grieving, such pride and such anxiety, such marvellous heroism, such sacrifice. It is long since any ceremony or event has aroused so much interest. The newspapers have printed columns about the pilgrimages of the poor mothers and widows whose men were killed in the Salient, and ex-soldiers have visited the once familiar place and written of the changes wrought by time, and by human effort for construction instead of destruction. Much was plainly written with deep sincere emotion. Perhaps none expressed better what the Menin Gate stands for than Ernest Raymond, the author of "Tell England," who served in Gallipoli, France, Mesopotamia, Persia and Russia. He ends his article in the "Daily Sketch" describing the unveiling with these words: "It is while the National Anthems of Belgium and Britain are being played that words more adequate come to my lips. I see suddenly the great arch spanning the Menin Road, with no gates; and I pray God grant that the old Menin way which led to that unspeakable martyrdom is forever closed, and this new gate forever open for the men whose traffic is peace, and for the people of God."

Ceremony at Ypres

The service was broadcasted, and heard clearly in, and even over the wireless the pathos of The Last Post, and The Flowers of the Forest was heart-rending.

Mary Macleod Moore

TRAVEL TO OR FROM THE WEST BY LAKE AND RAIL

Palatial Steamships flying Canadian Pacific house flag provide tri-weekly service between Twin Cities and Bay terminals. Contrary to what one might expect it is no more expensive to travel by steamship to Fort William than by rail. It is cheaper in fact, as ten dollars covers the whole of one's meals as well as the berth on either the Keewatin, Assiniboia or the Manitoba which are the finest Ocean Steamships on the Great Lakes. By leaving Toronto shortly after noon on a Saturday or Wednesday it is possible in less than three hours to connect with a steamer at Port McNicoll and enjoy two days and nights afloat. A similar connection may be made at Owen Sound on Mondays. Sault Ste. Marie is the only port of call en route, but it is a voyage replete with interest and charm, a restful and refreshing break in the westward journey and the service is irreproachable. Ask any Canadian Pacific Agent.

Old Time Flavour!
FEARMAN'S
Star Brand
BACON
Since 1854 Fearman's "Star Brand" has been famous for its delicious flavour.

A good drink for the children because it is *pure*

"CANADA DRY" is an especially good drink for the children because of its purity and quality and because it is made from the highest grade Jamaica ginger.

Proof of the outstanding quality of "Canada Dry" is found in the fact that it has been served for years in great hospitals throughout the Dominion, and is prescribed by many physicians.

There is, indeed, no beverage in all the world that is made with more exacting care than "Canada Dry."

Its matchless quality has made it the sensation of New York and the whole United States and you will find it sold even in London, Paris, St. Moritz, Bombay and Cairo. No other Canadian product is so well known as this fine old home ginger ale with the wonderful flavor.

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Write for Free Recipe Booklet "Surprises on Ice"

This is the Hostess Package of 12 bottles—the most convenient way to buy "Canada Dry."

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SOFT FOOD

does damage to teeth and gums

THERE'S a great deal of misinformation about gum troubles, particularly pyorrhea. Genuine cases of pyorrhea are few and far between. But there are thousands and thousands of cases of gums which are not in good health—gums which bleed occasionally or which are tender.

And the reason for this is simple indeed. The food we eat is too soft to give our gums the physical stimulation they need to keep them healthy.

How daily care with Ipana helps the gums to health

To defeat these troubles is simple. But you must restore to your gums, by daily care, the stimulation which nature intended hard, fibrous food to give. You can do it by brushing your gums with Ipana Tooth Paste at the same time you brush your teeth.

That is why hundreds and hundreds of dentists use and recommend Ipana. Many urge a massage of the gums with Ipana after the ordinary cleaning with Ipana and the brush.

For Ipana contains ziratol, an antiseptic and hemostatic widely used by dentists. The presence of ziratol gives Ipana the power to aid in the toning and strengthening of weak, undernourished gums.

Make a thorough trial of Ipana

Send the coupon, if you like, for a ten day tube of Ipana. But better yet, go to your nearest drug store and get a full sized tube, good for a hundred brushings. Use it through and then decide whether or not Ipana is the tooth paste for you.

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—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

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Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE, without charge or obligation.

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Movies

sometimes strain Eyes. Use *Murine* for relief

Often you come out of a picture show with Eyes that feel tired and strained. When this occurs, simply apply a few drops of *Murine*. Almost instantly your Eyes will feel strong and rested; ready for anything. Contains no belladonna or other harmful ingredients.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

Ends Hygienic Worry

for Women Wearing

Thin, Summer Dresses

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND
Registered Nurse

THE lovely flowered chiffons and pastel crepes of this season—one loves their gay lightness, but sometimes *fears* to wear them.

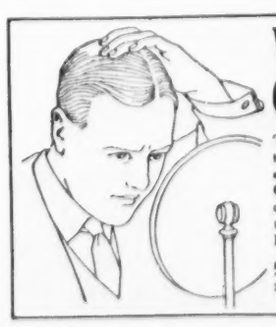
Kotex makes them safe. Filled with *Cellucotton* wadding, the world's super-absorbent, it ends the risk of old-time "sanitary pads" by being *5 times more absorbent!*

Deodorizes, too. Discards easily as tissue; no laundry or embarrassment. And thus ends most women's greatest hygienic worries.

To 8 in 10 better-class women, Kotex means more than a mere sanitary pad—it means proved and positive *scientific protection*. See that you get the genuine. If name "Kotex" is not on the box, don't accept it.

KOTEX

No laundry—discard like tissue



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To prevent loss of hair. Dandruff, usually the cause of premature baldness, may be easily removed by regular shampoos with Cuticura Soap, preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment. This treatment keeps the scalp clean and healthy and promotes hair growth.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd. Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

SOCIETY

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coulson are again in Toronto after a motor trip to Ottawa.

* * *

Miss Kathryn Rea, of Toronto, sailed from New York on the 5th for Europe.

* * *

Mr. Acton Burrows, of Toronto, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Grenville Hunter, at her summer place in Connecticut.

* * *

Miss Stephanie Bastedo is sojourning at the Lake of Bays.

* * *

Mrs. Basil Wedd, who recently returned to Canada after spending three years in France, is in Toronto at Green Gates, York Mills, where she is spending the summer with her parents, Colonel and Mrs. A. Van Nostrand.

* * *

Major and Mrs. Ralph Gibson are again in Toronto from Lake Joseph, Muskoka.

* * *

Mrs. Gwyn Francis, of Toronto, has been visiting Mrs. Gordon Osler at Roche's Point.

* * *

Colonel Grasset is again in Toronto from Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

* * *

Mrs. Riley is visiting in Toronto, guest of her sister, Mrs. Aubrey Burrows, who recently arrived from Cobourg.

* * *

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. Meighen and their family, of Toronto, are on a tour through the Canadian West.

* * *

Mrs. Osborn Hollinrake is again in Toronto from England, where she spent some time visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. White.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Thompson, of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, are at Seaside House, Metis.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Coulson are summering at Beaumaris, Muskoka, where they have taken a house.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Macklem, of Toronto, are spending the summer at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

* * *

Captain Innes, of Toronto, has been a recent visitor at Preston Springs.

* * *

Mrs. W. Hamilton Burns, of Toronto, is at Seaside House, Metis.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cartwright, of Ottawa, are spending several weeks at Brackley Beach, P. E. I.

* * *

Hon. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, of Toronto, have been recently at Preston Springs.

* * *

The Dean of Niagara and Mrs. Broughall are at Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

* * *

Miss Isobel Williams is again in Toronto after sojourning at the Lake of Bays.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Grasset, of Toronto, recently left for St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

* * *

Miss Jean Graham, of Toronto, is spending two weeks at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.

* * *

Recent week-end visitors from Toronto and Hamilton, at the Caledon Mountain Trout Club included, Mr. and Mrs. Peleg Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Lockhart, Mr. James Lockhart, Mrs. G. T. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ivey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Drynan, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Hamilton; Miss Constance Harris, Mr. F. Arnoldi, Colonel R. S. Wilson, Mrs. Fenton, Miss Betty Fenton, Mrs. J. W. Leslie, Miss Leslie, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Bartle Bull, Miss Keith Bull, Miss Jessie Bull, Mr. Louis S. McMurray and Mr. H. C. Houston.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Scott, of Toronto, are spending this week at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, before going on to Cape Cod, where they will spend the next few weeks.

MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE

CANADA has once more unfurled the flag and cheered loudly in honor of His Royal Highness, Prince charming.

"After all," said Anne Worthington, who declares that the Prince of Wales is the "dearest thing," and who once was a wretched radical, "The Prince has done nothing to make everyone go crazy over him—except to smile."

"But did you ever see such a smile?" asked Betty Gordon, who was one of the Prince's partners at a certain dance. "After all, the Prince has the gift which is better than much fine gold. He has charm—and you wish that you had never used the word before."

FROM PARIS
A gown of white floral taffeta chiffon, with triangular cape, collar bound with green Petersham ribbon. Green ribbon adorns the hat.

"Betty, my dear," said Anne Worthington, "your young head has been completely turned."

"Nothing of the sort," said Betty, with a toss of as much hair as the barber has left her. "We girls all admire the Prince so much because he's a bright, particular star, ever so far away from us. He's just a delightful boy—and yet he's the heir to a great throne who is supposed to marry no one less than a princess."

"Life seems awfully unfair sometimes," said Anne, "you meet some dirty little urchin from the slums who just seems to have no chance at all. Vice and poverty and disease are all around him—and he's lucky if some epidemic can take him away before he becomes a criminal. Then there is this golden-haired Prince, on whom all the fairies have bestowed their gifts, and who wins all hearts by his grace and courtliness."

"Yes, he's one of Fortune's favorites," said Betty, "but I wouldn't want to listen to speeches from the mayors of our cities. He must be awfully bored sometimes."

*

AN ENGLISH writer, who is advising those who have entered middle age, says:—

"You must be a little more careful in your diet than you used to be. Do not over-eat—or, rather, leave out the fattening things if you want to avoid that middle-age spread. Drop those hot buttered teacakes, halve your quantity of potatoes, leave cream out of your diet, and take toast or biscuits instead of bread. If you are getting really fat I can give you a diet (if you will send me a stamped addressed envelope) which will still leave you a lot of nice and even delicious dishes. If you are getting scraggy I can give you, not only a diet, but a fattening tonic.

Beware of getting thin suddenly; this will ruin your neck. I got quite fat after a bad illness, and mine has never recovered from my sudden thinness, so you see I have my troubles too!

And now, after dieting and exercising, restraint and oil, what else can you do?

Try a change of thought. This sounds rather rude, because your thoughts may be ever so beautiful and serene. But we are none of us perfect, are we? So be a "sport" and take yourself severely to task. Do you sympathize with or condemn the young? Are you serene, and do you rise above life's petty worries?

Are you fairly good-tempered, and do you go to sleep nice and pleasant or full of grievances? How often do you smile—at children, at the beggars you give something to, at the girls who serve you, and the maids who wait on you?

*

THE inevitable string of pearls, or their imitation, has at last disappeared from the neck of every woman. Its place is being taken by more original ornaments, particularly woven chains from a quarter of an inch to an inch wide, and jewelled lavallieres suspended on very light or very heavy chains. Pearls have by no means disappeared, but they have ceased to be indispensable to every costume.

Parisians breathe a sigh of relief and find ready consolation in the new jewellery which has color and design as its basic principles. Individualism is possible with the newer jewellery, and careful selection is of greater importance than ever. The jewellery scheme of to-day seems built around the bracelet and brooch, with necklaces third and earrings fourth.

In this scheme rubies seem to be playing an increasingly important part. Rubies and diamonds are the keynote of some of the newest ornaments in the Rue de la Paix. A pair of ruby earrings worthy of first place in a Maharaja's collection arrested hundreds of passers-by in the street of fashion last week. The jewellers seem to have tacitly agreed that emeralds and diamonds have held first place long enough. There is a slight movement towards amethysts also.

Foquet is showing a stunning new brooch which combines amethysts, topaz, turquoises and brilliants on a blue enamelled bar. The stones are arranged in a low square formation with circular settings at either end. It is another and striking form of his geometrical designs.

At the Ambassadeurs recently one of the women in the party of Jean Patou was wearing unusual hair ornaments formed of two large pearl balls bound with hoops of small brilliants. Her hair was long and worn in a tight knot low on her neck. The pearl pins were placed at either side of the knot, at the nape of her neck. Many diamonds were worn by the dancers that evening, but it was significant to note that only a few of the women wore necklaces, while bracelets and earrings were general.

The beautiful Agnes, one of Paris' most envied dressmakers and modistes, is wearing increasingly wider bacelets of brilliant stones. Agnes is sometimes seen wearing as many as six bracelets, none of them less than an inch wide and some as wide as four inches.

Correspondence

C. E. F. Of course you wish you had been old-fashioned this summer and had worn a veil or carried a sunshade and had been entirely sensible in the matter of protecting your skin from the summer sunshine. However, there isn't any use in crying over spilt milk—or even spilt cream. The only course to take is to resort to those agencies which will restore softness and fairness to the skin. A good almond cream is invaluable in this work as it heals the scorched epidermis in a most amiable fashion. I am forwarding the names of several preparations which will prove friendly in your hour of need. And, of course, next year you are going to be ever so careful.

* * *

Ruth. A "Ruth" is nearly always a brown-eyed girl with hair that is almost a chestnut in hue. Now, a mole is a very insignificant blemish; but, if yours has been increasing in size, I should advise that you see your physician about it. I know nothing of the preparation you mention. It may have a magic for removing moles—and it may not. In any case, it is much better to have medical advice about a mole which is increasing in size. As to cold cream, it is excellent for softening and whitening the skin:—and Canada is provided with ever so many cold creams. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." But more than cold cream is required for that tiresome mole.

* * *

A Tired Woman. Shake hands, even if you are all tired. I know just how you feel. The world is a hollow show and your dolly's stuffed with sawdust. There is only one thing to do when you feel like that—get away for a holiday even if you are obliged to mortgage the homestead. Work is one of the best things in the world, but drudgery is another matter. Go away where there are pines and ever so many miles of rippling water. You can do it if you will. There's no extravagance as foolish as overwork. So, go away and listen to "The Song My Paddle Sings."

Valerie

Consolation

Take your sorrow into a garden
Shed for the flowers your secret tears
The heart of the rose will never harden
The lily is loyal through the years
Here, in these little planted spaces
Life rings true with a sweeter sound
Pity shines in the pansy faces
Comfort broods in the faithful ground

—Evelyn Bigelow Clark.

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Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

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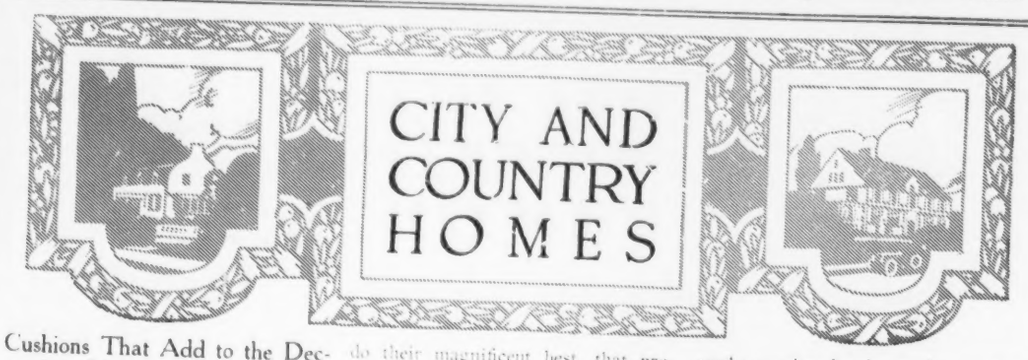

Cushions That Add to the Decorative Value and Comfort of a Room

CUSHIONS can ruin or enhance the appearance of any room. They should either harmonize exactly or make a pleasing contrast with the furnishings. The latter arrangement is preferable on the whole, for bright colors judiciously used will liven up the gloomiest room and make attractive the most ordinary chair or window-seat.

Some cushions look their best among others of different shape, size and color—a round one with a color design in the centre among two or three which are oblong or square. Contrast of type will on the whole produce a better effect than similarity; two cushions of similar size, shape and color probably detract from each other.

But one should not pursue this policy too far. The types of cushions to be grouped together may be varied, but each cushion should have something in keeping with its position in the room.

A daintily stencilled satin cushion would look ridiculous in a leather upholstered chair, but a quiet background of pearl grey velvet upholstering will make a bolster cushion of periwinkle blue with silver cord a thing of beauty.

Cushions, like any other furnishings, should harmonize with the rest of the room. They should be arranged with "careless care", so that they are neither utterly out of place nor too "stuck" to be moved. A good idea is to stand in the doorway of one's room and to see that no discordant note is given; that, on the other hand, there is an atmosphere of artistic comfort. Cushions should invite one into a room.

Since their first aim is to offer added comfort, a visitor should feel that she can pat or push the cushions into any position she wishes without upsetting the harmony of the room.

The Charm of Beautiful Glass

SIMPLICITY is the keynote of furnishing just now, and very lovely effects are obtained by pieces of beautifully modelled glass. Bowls and vases are made in charming designs and colors, and the glass is even designed for utilitarian purposes, such as dessert plates and compote dishes, as well.

A beautiful bowl to be used with a centre electric pendant has a raised leaf design in a brown that is hardly darker in tone than the cloudy tint of the glass itself. Another new idea is to have shades of the same order for use with wall lights. These are in the shape of a section of the centre bowl, and are fixed to the wall with the light hidden behind them, so that the diffused light is thrown up.

Build the Rose Bed Now

(August)

EVEN though planting time is still two months or so in the offing, August is a good month to start preparing a Rose bed. These flowers are so demanding, if one wants them to do their magnificent best, that providing them with ideal growing conditions requires a lot of real work.

A location that is airy, sunny and well-drained is the best for Roses. In such a place the soil should be dug out to a depth of at least 2 feet and the trench refilled with a good rich compost in which a liberal quantity of old manure has been well mixed. The soil should be heavy rather than light and porous, so the addition of some clay may prove advisable.

Such a bed will settle appreciably after it is made, so it is a wise plan to build it up 5 inches or 6 inches above the level of the surrounding ground. Thus, by the time the actal planting is started in October, the area will be down to the correct level—in other words, an inch or two above the general grade.

In Summer, Prepare For Iris

THIS month and September are the best of all for Iris planting, so plans ought to be made at once and orders placed for any new stock which may be desired. All types like a location that is well drained in winter, but the Japanese varieties should never lack soil moisture during the growing season. The Germanica type and most of the dwarfs will do well in the average sunny border or special bed.

Irises like a moderately rich soil, but not one heavy with manure. Where plant food needs to be added it can be safely done in the form of bone-meal. This will supply the necessary fertility without incurring the risk attendant upon some of the commonly used manures.

Most of the Irises grown in this country are of the rhizome rather than bulbous type. These are not planted deeply, but with their rootstocks coming barely to the surface of the ground.

October Flowers

I HAVE learned a way to save dahlias and late flowers from our first frost. In Canada we are apt to have just one frost early in September, which kills the flowers, and then no more, perhaps, until late in October.

A dahlia enthusiast in our town has piped water through the middle of his bed of dahlias. Then, instead of taking the sheets off the bed to cover his flowers, he starts the water just before he retires for the night and lets it lightly spray all night when there is danger of frost. Last year that garden of dahlias stood triumphant and beautiful when there was not another living blossom outside. What is more beautiful than October flowers?

ARTIFICIAL flowers are being used for house decoration by those with an eye to economy, and so lovely are the manufactured roses, lilies, tulips, carnations, and iris, that it is not until you have touched and examined them (the smell is often deceptive, too) that you can tell whether the bowl of flowers on your hostess' dinner-table are real or "synthetic". In rooms of the intimate boudoir variety, shell plants and crystal trees are in perfect keeping. These need a little attention occasionally with a damp cloth, and should not be stood in too strong a light or they will fade in time. I was surprised the other evening to see that the dining rooms of one of our new super hotels are decorated entirely with artificial carnations and roses, more with an eye to work-saving than economy, I suspect.

Braeside, the handsome residence of Senator and Mrs. McDougald, at Westmount, Montreal, where the garden party in honor of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George, and of the Premier of Great Britain and Mrs. Baldwin was held.

Openwork Vase with dark blue, aubergine, green and yellow glazes, Fifteenth Century.

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Watson's Reed and Fibre Furniture is made up in over fifteen different color combinations, enough to satisfy the most exacting demand.

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The Beauty of Lupins and Peonies

HERBACEOUS borders have given much satisfaction this year. There have been fine blooms of almost every species, and color has been particularly good. Two flowers which have impressed me perhaps more than all others have been the hybrid lupins and peonies.

The lupins I have never seen better, and the peonies also were very good, although they like a little more moisture than they obtained during the growing season to do their best. Yet one could not but see that they were exceedingly beautiful so far as color and form were concerned. The individual blooms might have been a little larger.

Both species in the hands of skilled horticulturists have been brought to a high plane of excellence in recent years. Lupins as seen at the summer shows have presented a greater variety of hues than ever. Some of these shades are indescribable, or are called "art" shades, that seeming to be the term by which to designate colors that are novel, that please one's aesthetic sense, yet puzzle one to define exactly what they are.

I want to see lupins grown more and more widely and attention given to these new colors. For new and common varieties are alike hardy and vigorous, and the difference of a few pence in the price will be amply repaid when the grower sees them adorning his borders.

I wrote of the golden-yellow Sunshine when it first appeared as a maker of glorious light in a garden on a dull day. In sunlight it is superb, and it was particularly fine this year. It is being widely grown now, and its price is lower than those of many other novelties.

Now there are a few others that I want to commend. Dresden China is one. It is of outstanding size and form, and its colors combine French grey, primrose and lavender. Another is Beauty of Somerset—pale yellow suffused with pink—a charming thing. A third that especially pleases me is Sweet Lavender, whose name describes it.

Other good varieties to remember for next planting time are Mayflower (porcelain blue and white), Firefly (rosy red), Kelway's Magnific (pale yellow and pinkish fawn), Lord Lambourne (cream and chocolate), Happiness (purple), Admiration (azure and white), Blue Star (bright blue), Kelway's Unique (blue and yellow), and Cottage Maid (velvety pink).

There are many more of these hybrid lupins, and I recommend all who are interested in them to pay them particular attention at shows where they are exhibited and take notes of them for themselves. Several skilled hybridists are specialising with lupins and displaying some wonderful new colors.

Those who have lupins in their gardens which now have finished or are finishing their first flowering should cut off all the spikes, hoe the soil lightly around the plants and feed them on with weak liquid fertiliser to give a good second crop of bloom. This most will do if they be properly treated.

Peonies will not give a second crop, but the withered blooms should be removed from them and the plants fed judiciously as in the case of lupins. The best peonies in our gardens today all are comparatively new creations and are very beautiful, and many most sweetly scented.

They do well in ordinary good garden soil which has been deeply dug and liberally enriched. Peonia sinensis (the Chinese peony) is the kind I have specially in mind. There are both double and single varieties, and each is delightful, though the double, possibly, is the more popular.

The variations of soft and lovely shades of pink, rose, cream and yellow in them give them great charm, and a border planted with choice peonies is one of the greatest joys a garden can afford in the months of May and June. Peonies should be planted in the early autumn, and therefore the border should [illegible] requirements [illegible]

RESIDENCE OF MR. W. E. PUCKETT ON THE HIGHWAY NEAR OAKVILLE
This charming residence was formerly an old farmhouse which was re-modelled by Ronald W. Gotts, architect.

Keeping Cut Flowers

THE [illegible] flowers is the [illegible] is such a [illegible] which [illegible] portant [illegible] time [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

Protecting Tulips

IN REGIONS where groundmoles are abundant there are many complaints to the effect that these little animals destroy many of the hardy bulbs, especially Tulips. Despite the fact that moles are insectivorous by nature, the opinion seems to be widespread that, for reasons unexplained, they desert their customary diet and feast upon the more or less succulent bulbs.

As a matter of fact countless thousands of Tulips are destroyed annually by groundmoles, but in an indirect way. What really happens is that the moles burrow near the bulbs in search of their regular food and are followed later in the season by field-mice. The latter rodents eat bulbs greedily, and it is to them that the damage is directly due. Now and then, of course, a mole kills a Tulip by tunneling so near it during the growing season that air is admitted to the roots, but it is to be doubted whether such cases make up more than a small percentage of the injuries done.

There is one sure way of putting a stop to all these depredations, and that is to plant the bulbs in stout, small-mesh wire baskets which are sunk flush with the ground level. This plan will keep both moles and mice at a safe distance and yet not interfere with the natural growth of roots and stalks. The baskets should be at least 8 in. deep and of sufficient diameter to accommodate the number of bulbs desired in each group.

In a couple of months planting time will be at hand. The making of a couple of dozen baskets will take quite a bit of time, so it is not at all too soon to get the work under way. Square ¼ in. or ½ in. mesh is the best, and be sure that the wire is heavy and galvanized so that it will last for several years.

Dividing and Transplanting Herbaceous Perennials

Experimental Farms Note
By W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist

SEPTEMBER is early October is a good time to lift and divide herbaceous perennials, as early in the Fall [illegible] summer [illegible] the soil [illegible] Peonies may be divided and transplanted earlier than most perennials, the month of August being a good time. In re-planting [illegible] they should be planted [illegible] the [illegible] The top [illegible] of Peonies should not be more than two or three inches below the surface of the soil. Deep planting is one cause of Peonies not blooming well. [illegible] so that large clumps may be divided [illegible]

Cultivation

C[illegible] weeds [illegible]

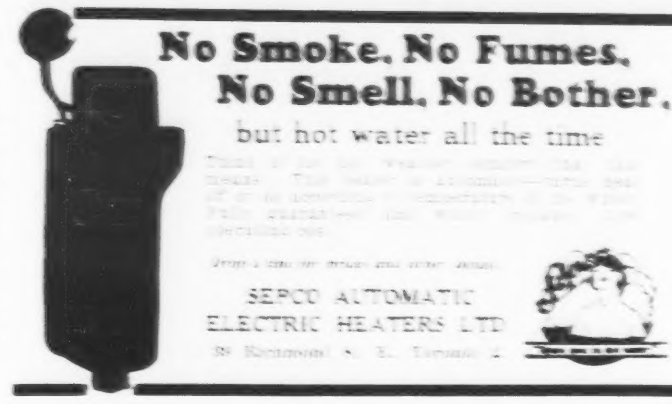
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SUMMER OR WARM

[illegible]



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Announcements

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MARRIAGES - DEATHS
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ENGAGEMENTS

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Norval Lauris, of 263 Waverley Place, Port Arthur, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Alice Alexandra, to Mr. James Morley Bennett, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bennett, of Dunnville, Ontario. The marriage to take place Tuesday, the sixteenth of August.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smith, Millbrook, Ont., announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Marjorie, to Henry Wilfred Hall, only son of Mrs. T. E. Hall, Lucan, Ont. The marriage will take place quietly at Trinity College Chapel, Toronto, on August 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fryer, Port Credit, announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis Marion, to Mr. Gareth E. Maybee, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Maybee, Toronto. The marriage to take place the end of August.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lotan, Inverness Place, Appin, Ont., announce the engagement of their second daughter, Gertrude M., to Gerald C. Norsworthy, of Toronto, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. C. Norsworthy, Alvinston, Ont. The marriage to take place August 20th.

Mrs. Donald Arthur Bird, 22 Summerhill Ave., announces the engagement of her sister, Edith Mary de Congalton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Augustus P. McIlbaig, Belleville, to Gilbert MacKenzie, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cunnington, Belleville. The marriage to take place early in September.

MARRIAGES

MacRae—Nixon. On Monday, July 25th, in Toronto, by Rev. Dr. Lancey, Luke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nixon, Toronto, to Donald A. Gregory MacRae, son of Mrs. Gertrude and the late Dr. A. W. MacRae, of Fredericton, N.B.

CLEATHER—FLEMING. In New York, on the 28th day of July, Caroline Beatrice, daughter of O. E. Fleming, K.C., and Mrs. Fleming, of Windsor, Ontario, to Charles Gordon Cleather, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Gordon Cleather, of London, England.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and Prince George, with their suite, Admiral Halsey, General Trotter, Major Piers Leigh and V. A. F. Lascelles, were the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross at Government House, Toronto, during their visit to Toronto.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross have every reason to be proud of the success of their Garden Party at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, in honor of their Royal guests, and of the Premier of England. It was a unique affair in the annals of Government House, which has entertained many distinguished people in its day. But only once—and that on two days of last week, has it had the exceptional experience of entertaining at one time two Royal Princes—one the greatly beloved Prince of the Empire, the other the youngest son of the King, and the famous Premier of England. It was an event of which History takes quiet note quite apart from its social aspect—for such an event as the future King of England and the Premier of England being in the great Dominion so far from the seat of Empire at the same time is one that may have far-reaching consequences for good. But Government House was not so much concerned with the historic aspect of the visit as with the social, and certainly everything combined to make the entertainment on Saturday afternoon a memorable occasion. The weather, which has been so capricious and undependable all summer, was heavenly. It was a warm midsummer day with bright sunshine, tempered by a deliciously cool breeze. Government House itself was at its best, the grounds attractive with trees, smooth green lawns and flowers, and the arrangements for the reception of thousands of guests perfect. Long before the moment of reception began, a great curving double line of men and women in gala dress reached from the entrance gate to the open pavilion at the side of Government House, where stood the receiving party. Here were the Lieutenant-Governor, genial and cordial; the Prince of Wales, the same charming slender boyish figure, and the unaffected engaging manner which has endeared him to the whole world; Mrs. Ross, most attractive in deep cream georgette and lace, her wrap adorned about the neck with yellow cowslips, becoming hat, and bouquet of yellow flowers; and last the tall handsome sailor, fourth son of the King, Prince George, who excited a great deal of admiring comment among the guests. Both Princes were tanned from the out-of-doors life on board the *S.S. Australia*, and lent themselves with apparent quiet pleasure to the endless hand-shaking which the occasion called for — not without the murmured sympathy of those who had had the honor of being received, though that sympathy was not expressed by those who were yet to be received! Captain Eric Haldenby, in handsome Highland uniform, took the names of the guests, and it was noticeable that the Prince, who might have been excused for not listening, gave his whole attention to each guest and often repeated their names with exactitude. It is said that no less than four thousand people passed under the Royal pavilion and were accorded a charming greeting! And Mrs. Ross was the cordial hostess to the end! One cannot sufficiently admire the mere physical endurance of the receiving party.

After having been presented to the Princes, the guests passed over the green lawn to the north terrace, where a unique scene was enacted—that of the Premier of England, Hon. Stanley Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin holding a reception! It seemed incredible—but there was the leader of the House of Commons, on whose shoulders rests a very world of responsibility, shaking hands with Canadians and looking quite at home as he stood bareheaded and genial to receive our greetings. It was a situation not without thrills to find oneself at such close and friendly quarters with this eminent man. Mrs. Baldwin was with him, a most interesting figure in blue, with plumed blue hat and parasol, and who knows how much her presence must have sustained him throughout the afternoon? Four thousand hands to shake, four thousand greetings to give to four thousand unknown people! Was it an ordeal or a pleasure? We shall never know, so great is their courtesy.

AT THE GARDEN PARTY AT RIDEAU HALL
Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George receive with Lady Willingdon. From left to right: H.R.H. Prince George, Viscountess Willingdon, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, receiving the guests.

The receptions over, the guests wandered about the grounds, partook of the delicious refreshments served from the immense marquee, or listened to the delightful music played by the band of the 48th Highlanders, and to the pipers, who walked up and down as they played on their pipes familiar Scottish airs. It was noticeable that the men did not take advantage of the kind permission of the Prince to wear informal dress — all were smartly dressed in formal attire, with silk hats and white spats. Many of the young girls were visions of youthful loveliness, and it was wonderful to see at midsummer the freshness and beauty and smartness of the dress of the women. Many had returned long distances from their summer places to do honor to the great occasion, and were perhaps astonished to find how attractive a place Toronto is at this season of the year. Among those present were, Sir William Mulock, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Otter, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cawthra, Sir William and Lady Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Mr. George Beardmore, Dr. and Mrs. Leeming Carr, Hamilton, Miss Helen Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, General and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth, the Misses Mortimer Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Heighington, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walsh, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mr. Robert Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin, Mr. MacLean Howard, Miss Beatrice MacLean Howard, Mrs. De Leigh Wilson, Mr. Justice Craig, Mrs. Craig, General Panet, Ottawa, Dr. Goldwin Howland, Miss Howland, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Mr. Gerald Larkin, Major and Mrs. W. Grant, Sir John and Lady Aird, Major Marani, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, Mrs. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Lady Mann, Colonel and Mrs. Sanford Smith, Mrs. Frank Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, Sir Ronald Waterhouse, Dr. and Mrs. Cauldwell, Colonel Hunter Ogilvie, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Casey Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner Green, Miss Winifred Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Symons, Mrs. Arthur Barnard, Miss Valerie Jones, Brockville, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Langton, Miss Joyce Lea, Mr. and Mrs. Wyly Grier, Miss Grier, Mrs. W. H. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. John Cruso, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Gossage, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Lady Moss, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Miss Adalaide Moss, Mrs. H. C. Strange, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kerr, Miss Strange, Sir John and Lady Gibson, Hamilton, Miss Frances Warren, Miss Hope Morgan, Mrs. George Marks, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lang, of Galt, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. M. Weller, Mr. Harold Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sproatt, General and Mrs. Rennie, Mr. James Milne, Miss Belle Milne, Mrs. Harold Van der Linde, Miss Sylvia Van der Linde, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Miss Laidlaw, Miss Alice Hagarty, Miss K. Hagarty, Mrs. Wallbridge, Miss J. Wallbridge, Miss Stephanie Bastedo, Colonel and Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Stephen Jarvis, Mr. C. Gossage, Mr. and Mrs. George Leacock, Prof. and Mrs. Currelly, Major Marani, Col. H. Grasset, Mrs. Charles Catto, Mr. John Catto, Mr. and Mrs. John Firstbrook, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Despard, Miss Despard, Colonel and Mrs. Wallace Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ellsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Miss Joan Arnoldi, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Mr. and Mrs. James Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon Davies, Dean and Mrs. Playfair McMurrich, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Major Victor Sifton, Mrs. George Hagarty, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bastedo, Colonel and Mrs. Ponton Armour, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rutter, General and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth, Miss Marie Fraser, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Johnston, General John Gunn, Mrs. Philip Gilbert, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Major and Mrs. Hearne, Miss Peggy Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. Draper Lobb, Dr. and Mrs. Porter, Lady Baillie, Miss Edith Baillie, Lady Stupart, Mrs. Harold Jarvis, Mrs. R. O. McCulloch, Galt, Mrs. Basil Wedd, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Mr. S. Osler, Miss Ruth Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Needham, Mrs. Philip Drayton, Miss B. de Pencier, Colonel and Mrs. Henry Brock, Miss Mildred Brock, Colonel and Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Phippen, Miss Helen Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. James P. MacGregor, Miss Grace Hunter, Mrs. Victor Sinclair, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. S. McCullough, the Misses Dorothy and Norah McCullough, Miss Constance Bird, Captain and Mrs. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. C. Jennings, Miss Hilda Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Charlesworth, Miss Ethel Shepherd, Miss Margaret Laird, Mrs. Christopher Baines, Miss Baines, Major and Mrs. Carr-Harris, Mrs. de Leigh Wilson, Colonel Biscoe, Miss Daisy Biscoe, Dr. Harris McPhedran, Mrs. McPhedran, Miss McPhedran, Miss Doris Rough, Mrs. James George, Mr. and Mrs. Alan George, Mrs. Adam Ballantyne, Miss Ballantyne, Mrs. C. A. Northover, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. W. Boultbee, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Mrs. A. Macpherson, Miss Jean Macpherson.

* * *

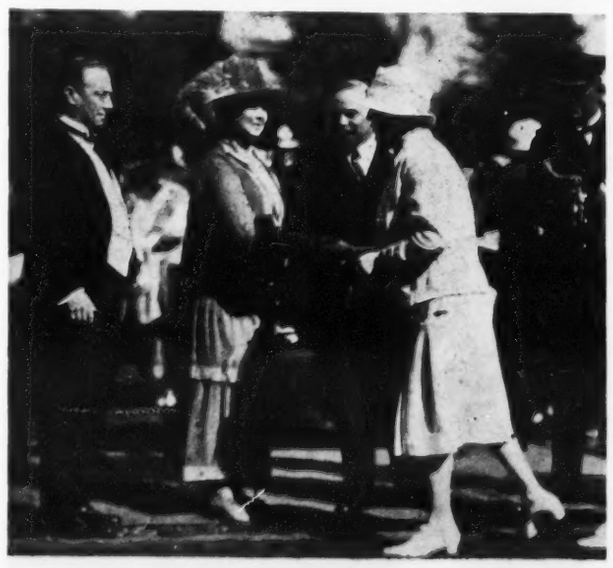
Miss Valerie Jones, of Brockville, had the honor of being invited by the Prince to accompany his party on the trip by steam launch through the Thousand Islands, on Friday last. Miss Jones is the daughter of Mrs. Elmer Jones, of Brockville, and Lieut.-Colonel Elmer Jones, D.S.O. with bar, who nearly nine years ago made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. Lieut.-Colonel Jones got his D.S.O. with bar for distinguished courage on August 8, 1918. It is one of the Prince's most lovable qualities that he does not forget those who served their country to the death in that world cataclysm.

* * *

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, Captain and Mrs. Gordon Munro, Mr. Windham Baldwin, Sir Ronald Waterhouse, Lt.-Col. Coghill, Major MacDowell, Hon. James Malcolm and Mrs. Malcolm, Hon. Mr. Euler and Mrs. Euler, Hon. J. E. Elliott, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Hon. C. A. Rhys, General Panet, Mr. C. J. Norton, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Hardinger arrived in Toronto on Saturday and were guests at Casa Loma.

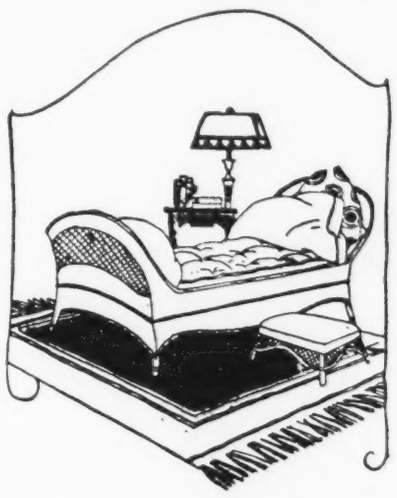
* * *

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George honored Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett by their presence at a luncheon given by them for Their Royal Highnesses at the Country Club, Ottawa, on Thursday of last week. Luncheon was served in the open air in the Chinese pavilion, which had been especially erected for the ball which was held the same night for Their Royal Highnesses by the members of the club. The table decorations were of marigolds on a royal blue table cloth. Pink and cherry colored hollyhocks were also used as floral adornments. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by members of their staff.



AT RIDEAU HALL
Rt. Hon Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin receive at the Garden Party given by the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon in honor of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George.

'SALADA' TEA
Purity
The aluminum package preserves the fragrant flavour of Salada, and it also protects its purity and strength. Salada will yield three hundred or more delicious cups to the pound. Satisfying always. Ask for Salada.



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His Excellency the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon gave a dinner at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, on Wednesday night of last week, in honor of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George and the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin. The following ladies and gentlemen were invited: The Hon. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and his niece, Miss Helen Mackenzie; the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Hon. William and Mrs. Phillips, the Most Rev. Monsignor Andrea Cassulo, the Bishop of Ottawa and Mrs. Roper, the Hon. R. Dandurand, the Hon. Ernest and Mme. Lapointe, the Hon. J. A. and Mrs. Robb, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Stewart, the Hon. W. R. and Mrs. Motherwell, the Hon. J. H. and Mrs. King, the Hon. P. J. A. and Mme. Cardin, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Dunning, the Hon. J. C. Elliott, the Hon. Lucien and Mme. Cannon, the Hon. P. J. and Mrs. Veniot, the Hon. W. D. and Mrs. Euler, the Hon. Fernand Rinfret, the Hon. James and Mrs. Malcolm, the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Forke, the Hon. Peter and Mrs. Heenan, Colonel the Hon. J. L. and Mrs. Ralston, the Rt. Hon. the Chief Justice and Mrs. Anglin, the Rt. Hon. Sir George and Lady Foster, the Hon. J. C. Patterson, the Rt. Hon. W. S. and Miss Fielding, the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Miss Belcourt, the Hon. Frank and Mrs. Oliver, the Hon. R. and Mme. Lemieux, the Rt. Hon. George P. and Mrs. Graham, the Hon. Charles Murphy, the Hon. H. S. and Mme. Beland, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Borden, the Hon. W. J. and Mrs. Roche, the Hon. Martin and Mrs. Burrell, the Rt. Hon. Arthur and Mrs. Meighen, the Hon. J. A. and Mrs. Calder, the Hon. A. K. and Mrs. MacLean, the Hon. G. D. and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Guthrie, the Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Miss Bennett, the Hon. H. H. and Mrs. Bostock, the Hon. James and Mrs. Murdock, the Hon. E. M. and Mrs. MacDonald, the Hon. H. B. and Mrs. McGiverin, the Hon. J. L. and Mrs. Chabot, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Madame Mignault, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Newcombe, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Madame Rinfret, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lamont, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Smith, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Audett, the Hon. H. J. and Mrs. Cloran, the Hon. J. G. and Mrs. Turriff, the Hon. Andrew and Mrs. Hayden, the Hon. A. C. and Mrs. Hardy, M. and Mme. E. R. Chevrier, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Garland, Major-General H. C. Thacker, the Mayor of Ottawa and Mrs. Balharrie, the Rev. Monsignor J. Charbonneau, the Rev. George and Mrs. Kilpatrick, the Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Leathem, Lord Wavertree, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Crowdy, Brigadier-General Edouard Panet.

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The Prime Minister of Ontario and the members of his Cabinet gave a very delightful dinner on Saturday night of last week in the Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward Hotel, in honor of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George. The ballroom was exquisitely decorated with vine creepers and gladioli, garlands of roses and baskets of flowers, gold shields bearing the Prince of Wales feathers, and a great Union Jack draping the galleries. The windows were done with gladioli and palms in lovely masses. The table for the Royal guests was beautifully decorated with flat baskets of yellow roses and gypsophila and purple flowers were skillfully arranged on the cloth. Their Royal Highnesses and the Hon. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, the latter charming in cream georgette with diamonds for ornaments, received the three hundred and fifty guests. The Premier of Ontario introduced His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was enthusiastically received. His Royal Highness the Prince was on Mrs. Ferguson's right at table and His Royal Highness Prince George on her left. Miss Isobel Ross was on the Prince's right. Hon. Howard Ferguson sat at the other end of the table with Mrs. Stanley Baldwin on his right and Mrs. W. D. Ross on the left. Other guests at the table were: Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Hon. W. D. Ross, Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, Sir William Mulock, Mrs. Monk, Captain and Mrs. Gordon Munro, the Misses Mortimer Clark, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Miss Church, Mayor Foster. Mrs. Stanley Baldwin was in pale mauve satin with sequins, and for ornaments wore diamonds and a jewelled comb. Mrs. Ross looked extremely well in silver moire with silver lace and green side sash, a wrap of silver moire lined with green, and her hair held with a silver bandeau. Miss Isobel Ross was in Nile green georgette with silver, and wore silver slippers. Mrs. Gordon Munro was in rose with silver, and wore silver slippers. Following the dinner dancing was in order and His Royal Highness danced twice with Mrs. Ferguson, twice with Miss Isobel Ross, with Mrs. Eric Haldenby, who was in white and silver, with Mrs. Fraser Grant, who wore a pink and silver gown, with Mrs. E. C. McLeod, of London, England, who was in pale pink and silver. Prince George had for partners Mrs. Howard Ferguson, and Mrs. Donald Ross, who wore silver cloth with crystals, also Miss Alda Starr, who was also in pale pink and silver. Other guests present were Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Mr. George Beardmore, Major Sifton, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. Nesbitt, and Mr. W. R. Nesbitt, Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt, Colonel Agar Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Sir William and Lady Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. John McKee, Miss Mary McKee, Mr. E. Burnham, General Victor Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Miss Amy Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Charlesworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Sir Robert Falconer, Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ballantyne, General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. James Ince, Mrs. W. R. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan Johnston, Captain and Mrs. W. Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Mr. Gerald Larkin, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mackay, Mr. Wilfred Heighington, General Sir William Otter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McEachern, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brown, Hon. Newton Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Douglas, Miss Amy Douglas, the Members of the Ontario Cabinet, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor Young, Miss Young, Brig.-Gen. Trotter, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Mr. H. A. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Lady Baillie, Miss Edith Baillie, Lt.-Colonel Coghill, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. McBrien, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gibbons, the Misses Higginson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wright, Colonel and Mrs. R. C. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mr. C. J. Norton, Dr. and Mrs. King Smith, Major W. Grant, Mrs. Victor Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. L. Starr, Mr. George Wilson.

MRS. WALTER WALSH, OF VANCOUVER

Mrs. Walsh is accompanying her husband on an extended trip to England and the European continent, and before returning to Vancouver in the fall will visit her former home at Kingston, Ont.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Florence M. Jones to Major H. L. Rothwell-Jackson, Cumberland, England, will take place at St. George's Church, Jackson's Point, on Saturday, August 20.

* * *

Mr. George W. Badgerow, C.M.G., London, England, is on a visit to his father in Bedford Road, Toronto.

Miss Beatrice MacLean Howard, of Toronto, is sojourning at the Lake of Bays.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Weller are again at their residence on Binscarth Road, Toronto, after a sojourn at Northern Pines, Lake Champlain.

* * *

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, wife of the Premier of Great Britain, was the guest of honor at luncheon given at the Chateau Laurier on Wednesday of last week by the Women's Canadian Club. Mrs. Charles Thorburn, the president, was in the chair, and following the luncheon Mrs. Baldwin gave a short address.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, the Hon. Randolph Bruce, and his niece, Miss Helen Mackenzie, and Mr. Fairlie, were guests at lunch of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon at Government House on Wednesday of last week.

* * *

Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., of Chudleigh, Toronto, recently returned from England, where he spent several weeks.

* * *

Sir William Mulock, of Toronto, recently spent a few days in Ottawa, a guest at the Chateau Laurier.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest MacMillan, of Toronto, are spending several weeks in British Columbia.

* * *

Hon. Newton Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, of Toronto, were in Ottawa last week, guests at the Chateau Laurier.

* * *

The engagement is announced at Touquet, France, of Lili, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Davis, of Montreal, and Mr. Thomas Patrick Cochrane, son of Major and Mrs. Thomas Cochrane, of Villa Rive d'Or, Cannes.

* * *

Sir Herbert and Lady Trustram Eve, of London, arrived in Canada on the *S.S. Montclare* last week-end en route to Winnipeg, where the marriage of their son, Lt.-Colonel Arthur Malcolm Trustram Eve, M.C., and Miss Marguerite Nanton, daughter of Lady Nanton, is to take place on August 23.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick and Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick recently returned to Toronto for a few days from the Lake of Bays. Colonel Kirkpatrick left on Wednesday of last week for Spain.

* * *

Mrs. J. MacGregor, of Toronto, who has been the guest of Mrs. G. A. Marshall, of Belleville, Ontario, at her place on the Bay of Quinte, is now with a party on board her husband's yacht, the Nutmeg, cruising on the southern side of the Lake.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Whitehead, of Quebec, left last Saturday for Wellesley Island, Muskoka, after spending several days in Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. J. K. Kerr, who is visiting her sister in Devonshire, England, will return to Toronto in September.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Beherns, of England, is the guest of Mrs. H. D. Warren, of Red Gables, Wellesley Street, Toronto. Mrs. Warren entertained at tea on Monday of this week for Miss Beherns.

* * *

At the reception given at the Country Club, Ottawa, on Thursday night of last week in honor of the visiting Princes, the Prince of Wales danced first with Mrs. W. G. Pugsley, of Ottawa. His next partner was Miss Valerie Elmer Jones, niece of Mrs. Sandford Fleming. Mrs. Allan Keefer was the third partner chosen by the Prince. He danced twice with Mrs. Keefer. H.R.H. Prince George danced the first dance with Mrs. Gordon Munro, daughter of Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, and the second with Mrs. Austin Gillies.

* * *

Mrs. James Edgar is again in Toronto after visiting Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Glass in London, Ontario.

* * *

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Van Nostrand, Green Gates, York Mills, announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathleen Marion, to Mr. Ralph Burton Hutchison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Burton Hutchison.

* * *

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario entertained at a dinner for men at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, on Thursday night of last week in honor of the Hon. Ronald R. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, who with his niece, Miss Helen MacKenzie, left later for Victoria.

* * *

The Earl of Ancaster and Lord Willoughby were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bremner at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club on Friday night of last week.

* * *

Sir Edward and Lady Kemp are again in Toronto from Ottawa.

* * *

Mrs. Featherston Aylesworth is returning shortly to Canada after spending several weeks in Europe.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Roberts, of Toronto, are spending a few days at Bohemia, Muskoka, guests of Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham.

* * *

Miss Adeline Boulton is again in Toronto after a visit to Bermuda.

* * *

Mrs. George Burton recently returned to Toronto from Metis.

* * *

Mrs. May, of New York, Mrs. McPhail, of Kingston, and Mrs. Alexander Primrose are the guests in Toronto of their sister, Mrs. Philip Gilbert, this week.

* * *

The Junior officers of H.M.S. Durban entertained at dinner at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, on Tuesday evening before the dance on board. Those present were the Misses Amy and Laura Magrath (Toronto), Miss Inez Ker, Miss Frances Bennett, Miss Phyllis Barton, Miss Sheila Parr, Miss Marjorie Oates, Miss Norah MacEachren (Vancouver), Lieut.-Commander Weeks, Surgeon Lieut. Cussen, Lieut. E. L. Woodhall, Lieut. R. Cobb, Lieut. Gerald Cobb, Pay Sub-Lieut. G. H. Ashby, Mr. J. Pemberton and Mr. Richard Edgell.

News!

First of the New Fall Frocks Arrive

EVERY model a clever copy of some approved Paris original!

Their materials — soft glowing satins and transparent velvets—strike the first notes in Autumn fashions.

These full-length tunics, their skirts with snappy little flares, their side draped waistlines, chic bloused, and belts fastening with gay [illegible] buckles will tell a fashionable story at teas, bridges and afternoon festivities in the months ahead.

Black—ever new [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Here and there a warm Autumn [illegible] marks a Frock [illegible] own.

The [illegible]—Fashion Floor

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

Miss M. I. [illegible], of [illegible], who is having a trip to the Pacific Coast, is spending some time at Lake Louise and Banff on the westbound journey.

* * *

Hon. Peter C. Larkin, Canada's High Commissioner in London, England, Mrs. and Miss Larkin are in Toronto from England, guests of Mr. Gerald Larkin, of [illegible] Road.

Major and Mrs. J. H. Beatty, of Kitchener, who have been visiting Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt at Lake Marie, are now with the latter's sister, Mrs. C. H. S. Smith, St. Mary's Rectory, Niagara-on-the-Lake. They were among the guests at the Garden Party given by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa, last of that group to [illegible] honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. [illegible] in honor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Prince George.

MRS. MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON CHISHOLM

Who before her marriage was Helen, daughter of Mr. Edgar Burton Northwood, of Toronto. Mr. Chisholm is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Chisholm, of Toronto.

—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacInnes are again in Vancouver, after spending several weeks in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. MacInnes were passengers on the S.S. Australia, which brought their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George, and the Premier of England and Mrs. Baldwin to Canada.

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Hon. Dr. H. J. Manion, M.P., was one of the guests at the dinner given by the Government of Canada in Ottawa on Tuesday evening of last week in honor of the Prince of Wales, Prince George and Premier Stanley Baldwin.

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[illegible] Mrs. [illegible] entertained at a bridge party at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, in honor of several visitors from other cities. The bridge and tea tables were gay with [illegible] flowers from the Empress gardens. Those present were Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mrs. [illegible] E. Thomas, Mrs. Harold Sutton (Toronto), Mrs. Herbert Wilson, Mrs. Russell Thompson (Providence, R.I.), Mrs. F. [illegible], Mrs. E. P. Denton, Mrs. W. J. Bowser, Mrs. [illegible] M. Rose, Mrs. R. [illegible], Mrs. Magrath (Toronto), Mrs. [illegible] W. Rhodes, Mrs. H. [illegible] Wilson, Miss Alice McKinnon, Mrs. David H. Ker, Mrs. [illegible] Grahame, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mrs. Louis Gerlinger (Portland), Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. A. [illegible] Plumerfelt, Mrs. Hulsey Smith (Sacramento), Mrs. [illegible] MacDonald, Mrs. H. [illegible] Wasson, Mrs. [illegible] Dunbar, Mrs. H. [illegible] Carey, Mrs. Stuart Brown, Mrs. [illegible] Dale, Mrs. [illegible] Hill, Mrs. A. H. Benedict (New York), Mrs. [illegible] Shallcross and Mrs. F. W. Hartley.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. Stethem and Miss Dorothy Stethem, Montreal, who have been at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, for a week, are spending some time at Lake Louise and Banff when returning to the East.

* * *

Miss Jessie Weller, of Toronto, spent the holiday week-end with Mrs. Leslie Wilson at the Georgian Bay. Mr. Gerald Larkin and Mr. Brock Bell were also week-end guests of Mrs. Wilson.

Baby's Skin need never chafe

...say doctors... if powder *lubricates* all rubbing surfaces. Dust on Johnson's Baby and Toilet Powder after Baby's bath and every time you change his diaper. This powder-lubricant forms a veil of creamy softness between skin folds—saves Baby's precious skin from harm.

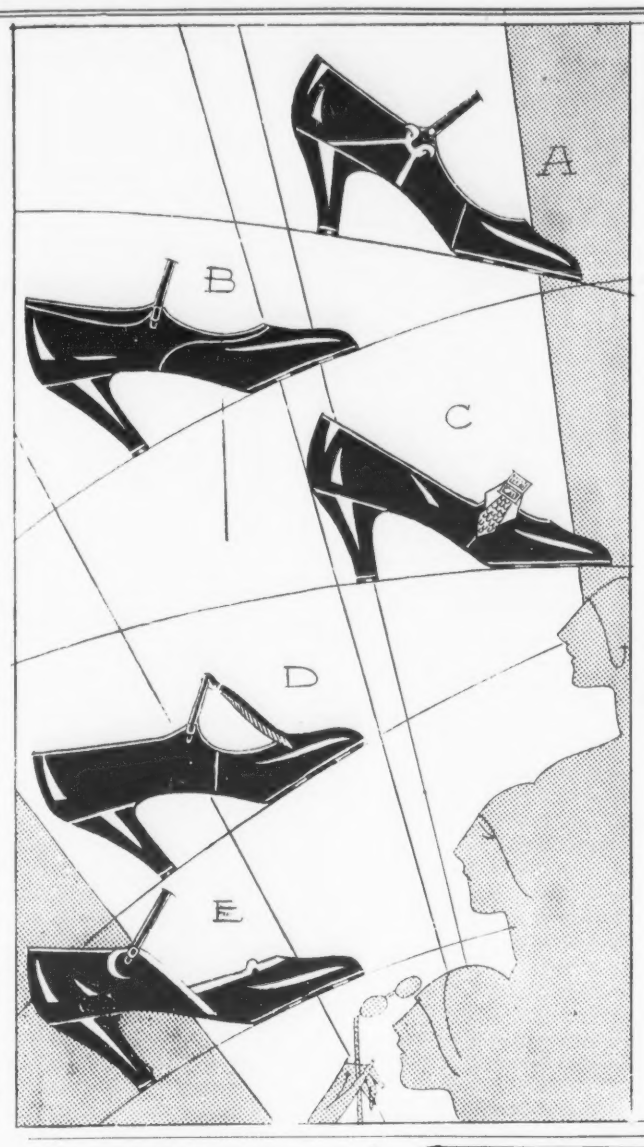
Use Johnson's Baby Soap for Baby's bath.

Use Johnson's Baby Cream to relieve roughness, rash or any skin disorder.

The Garden Party given on Tuesday afternoon of last week at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon, in honor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and his younger brother, H.R.H. Prince George, was very largely attended, and many distinguished people were present, these including Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Premier of Great Britain, and Mrs. Baldwin. The grounds were charming, the weather perfect, and the band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards discoursed enchanting music throughout the afternoon. Refreshments were served in the ballroom of Rideau Hall and in the Racquet Court. A most interesting feature of the afternoon was the singing of songs of the Elizabethan period by a group of girls from Toronto, under the leadership of Mr. Campbell McInnes. The girls, dressed in costumes of the period, were Miss Mabel Doherty, Miss Elizabeth Gemmell, Miss Florence Glenn, Miss Marjorie Baldwin, Miss Margaret Stephen, Miss Joy Denton-Kennedy, Miss Doreen Hillary and Miss Grace Johns. Later Mr. McInnes and the singers were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

Lady Willingdon wore a becoming toilette of pale yellow georgette and lace, with hat of cream mohair, and Mrs. Baldwin was attractive in cornflower blue with black hat and blue feathers. Those present on this delightful occasion included Major-General and Mrs. Ashton, Miss Amy Ashton, Sir Robert and Lady Borden, Chief Justice F. A. Anglin and Mrs. Anglin, Sir George and Lady Perley, Sir George Burn, the Misses Burn, Major E. J. Ashton, Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, the Misses Drayton, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Helen Guthrie, the latter in crimson georgette and large picture hat to match. Mrs. Guthrie was in orchid and violet, with hat of the same shades; Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. P. Miles Filleul, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. F. B. Black, of Sackville; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Gillies, Colonel and Mrs. Gill, Major and Mrs. P. Mendell Anderson, Brig.-General and Mrs. St. Pierre Hughes, Hon. Lucien Canon and Mrs. Canon, Major and Mrs G. Garneau, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Gordon, Colonel and Mrs. C. A. Hodgetts, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Devlin, Major and Mrs. J. C. Foy, Lieut.-Colonel George Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Brownlee, Major and Mrs. Guy Bowie, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ackland, Miss Mary Ackland, Mr. and Mrs. Belanger, Major MacIntosh Bell, Almonte; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Desbarats, Major and Mrs. J. D. Fraser, Captain and Mrs. A. Osborne Gammon, the Consul General for China and Mrs. Chow, Lt.-Commander C. P. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Major and Mrs. T. S. Belcher, Senator Dandurand, Captain and Mrs. Dale Harris, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. T. Grayson-Bell, Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Dickson, Miss Nora Carlisle, Captain Stuart C. Bate, Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ashworth, Miss Alice Ahern, Mrs. James Brough, Mrs. A. P. Campbell, St. Thomas, Major and Mrs. G. G. Chrysler, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Crowdy, Miss Lucy Crowdy, Mrs. Frank Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Henshaw, Mr. John Gzowski, Montreal, Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Miss Belcourt, Senator H. S. Beland Mrs. Beland, Miss Margaret Graham, Wing Commander and Mrs. T. Lindsay Gordon, Mrs. Charles Sheard, Toronto, Captain and Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot, Mrs. G. W. Aird, Miss Aird, Archdeacon and Mrs. Snowdon, Captain M. C. Grison, Colonel and Mrs. John E. Hope, Mrs. W. M. Dunlop, Miss Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Lenore Chapman, Hon. J. C. Elliott, Judge H. A. Fortier, Mrs. Fortier, Hon. Martin Burrell and Mrs. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. Hector K. Carruthers, Mrs. F. J. Allan, Miss Allan.

Mrs. Hugh F. McLachlin, the Misses McLachlin, Mrs. Crawford Ross, Miss Marion Ross, Colonel and Mrs. Livius Sherwood, Lt.-Colonel A. Gordon Stewart, Miss Stewart, Colonel and Mrs Paul Maloney, Captain and Mrs. Henry Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stothers.



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Swiss Makers of Ultra Smart Shoes

THE SHOE that hosts of women like better than any other in the whole world of smart footgear—like it because it means French style on an American last—because it fits to perfection the slim heel—because of the utter comfort it manages to combine with its good looks. Our artist has sketched five new models:

A. *Strap model with modified spike heel—in black satin or patent leather with strap, and applique of dull black kid.* $14.00.

B. *With a small gilt buckle and gilt pipings — strap model with spike heel in patent leather.* $12.00.

C. *Pump of black patent leather with fancy grey-blue buckle on strap of silver kid and imitation reptile skin. Modified spike heel.* $14.00.

D. *Ankle strap with thong in bow-knot effect. Spike heel. In patent leather or rosewood kid.* $12.00.

E. *Strap slipper with spike heel—in patent leather with mat kid applique.* $14.00.

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Daughter of Hon. James Murdock and Mrs. Murdock, of Ottawa, whose engagement has been announced to Turner Howard Skaith, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Skaith, of Toronto. The marriage will take place early in September.

—Photo by John Powis

Brigadier-General E. de B. Panet, General and Mrs. Winter, Miss Frances Winter, Lady Taschereau, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Rosamond, Almonte, Major-General Hon. A. H. Macdonnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. L. Elmslie, Captain and Mrs. F. S. Drummond, Colonel and Mrs. M. Gillin, Mrs. Ernest Jarvis, Miss Naomi Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Machado, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Toller, Lt.-Colonel E. R. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. K. McLachlin, Miss Grace Louckes, Rt. Hon. G. P. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. C. Delahaye, Colonel and Mrs. A. Fortesque Duguid, Miss Nanno Hughes, Captain and Mrs. G. W. J. Hodgins, Hon. James and Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. William Thackray, the Misses Thackray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawson, Miss Elizabeth Lawson, Judge and Mrs. H. A. McKeown, Miss Bessie Watt, Miss Frances E. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Snowden Mrs. Henry Carleton Monk, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. P. B. Taylor, Mrs. Charles Macbeth Captain and Mrs. Donald F. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond Quain, Colonel and Mrs. D. R. Street, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Watts, Major and Mrs. W. G. Wurtele, Mrs. Thomas White, Miss Laura White, Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Rogers, Lt.-Colonel G. S. Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thobourne, the Misses Thobourne, Mrs. J. O. Turcotte, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. McMillan, Kingston, the Consul-General of Japan and Mrs. Matsunaga, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. MacLaren, Captain and Mrs. Fairfax Webber, the Misses Marion and Elinor Plaunt, Mrs. Charles Macdougal, Miss Laura Macdougal.

Among distinguished guests at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, during the festivities for the Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin were, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of the Dominion of Canada; the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Forke, who returned in the *S.S. Empress of Australia;* Dr. G. A. Doughty, of Ottawa, the Government Historian for Canada; Mr. A. P. Lascelles, Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; Mr. Windham Baldwin, Captain and Mrs Gordon Munro, the latter a daughter of the Right Hon. the Premier of Great Britain and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin; Lt.-Colonel Sir R. Waterhouse and Mr. C. J. Norton, Secretaries to Mr. Baldwin; Mr. E. J. Harding, the Hon. M. C. A. Rhys, Brigadier-General G. F. Trotter and Major the Hon. Pier Legh of the Prince of Wales' suite, all of London, England. Among the Ministers of the Federal Cabinet from Ottawa were, Hon. P. J. Veniot, the Postmaster-General; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. M. Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works; Hon. W. D. Euler, Hon. Colonel J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence.

Lord Wavertree, with Miss A. A. Drew and Miss H. Walker, of London, England, Messrs. W. Torrie and E. K. Burton, of San Juan, Porto Rico, Sir James and Lady Owen, of England, have also been at the Chateau. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stephens, of Montreal, were also in Quebec for a few days.

The Annual August Sale of Furs

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY (REGISTERED)

stresses quality and fashion allied with savings which range as high as 50%

Visit the Fur-fashion Show in the Fairweathers Fur Salon. See the new slim silhouettes; the new luxurious collars; the new cuffs; the gorgeous linings; the deft manipulation of skins that leading stylists have decreed for fall. Hudson seal, caracul, squirrel, mink lead the fashion parade. This is your invitation to view the display. There is no obligation to buy.

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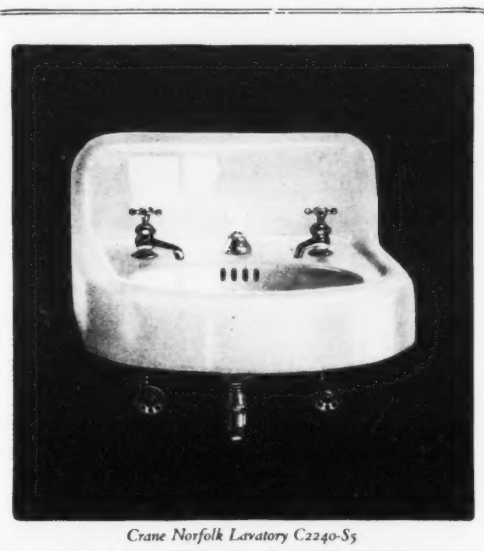

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There's pleasure in finding exactly the fixture that fits your conditions pat. There's satisfaction too in being sure of quality. The latest types of fixtures, valves, and fittings are on display at the Crane Exhibit Rooms. A visit will prove interesting and profitable. You will not be asked to buy, since Crane fixtures are sold only through responsible plumbing contractors.

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